A REMONSTRANCE of the State of the KINGDOME.

Agreed on
By the LORDS and COMMONS
Assembled in Parliament the 19. of *May* 1642.

With divers Depositions and Letters annexed.

H. ELSYNG Cler. Parl. D. Com.

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A REMONSTRANCE of the ſtate of the KINGDOME.

THe infinite Mercy and Providence of the Almighty God hath been abundantly manifeſted ſince the beginning of this Parliament in great variety of protections and bleſſings, whereby hee hath not onely delivered us from many wicked plots and deſignes, which if they had taken effect, would have brought ruine and deſtruction upon this Kingdome, but out of thoſe attemps have produced divers evident and remarkable advantages to the furtherance of thoſe ſervices which we have beene deſirous to performe to our Soveraigne Lord the King, and to this Church and State in providing for the publique peace and proſperity of his Majeſty and all his Realmes, which in the preſence of the ſame All-ſeeing Deity, we proteſt to have beene, and ſtill to be the onely end of all our councells and endeavours wherin we have reſolved to continue freed and enlarged from all private aimes, perſonall reſpects or paſſions whatſoever.

In which Reſolution, we are nothing diſcouraged al-

though the heads of the Malignant party disappointed of that prey, the *Religion* and *Liberty* of this Kingdome, which they were ready to seize upon and devour before the beginning of this Parliament, have still persisted by new practices, both of force and subtilty, to recover the same againe; for which purpose, they have made severall attempts for the bringing up of the Army, they afterwards projected the false accusation of the Lord *Kimbolton*, and the five members of the House of Commons, which being in it selfe of an odious nature, they yet so farre prevailed with his Majesty, as to procure him to take it upon himselfe; but when the inchangeable duty and faithfulnes of the Parliament could not be wrought upon by such a fact of that to withdraw any part of their reverence and obedience from his Majesty, they have with much art and industry, advised his Majesty to suffer divers unjust scandalls and imputations upon the Parliament to be published in his name, whereby they might make it odious to the people, and by their helpe to destroy that which hitherto hath beene the onely meanes of their owne preservation.

For this purpose they have drawn his Majesty into the Northerne parts farre from the Parliament, that so false rumors might have time to get credit, and the just defences of the Parliament find a more tedious difficult and disadvantageous succesſe; after those false imputations and slanders had beene first rooted in the apprehension of his Majesty and his Subjects, which the more speedily to effect, they have caused a Presse to be transported to *Yorke*, from whence severall *Papers* and *Writings* of that kinde are conveyed to all parts of the Kingdome without the authority of the great Seale in an unusuall and illegall manner, and without the advice of his Majesties privie Councell from the greater and better part

whereof

whereof having withdrawne himſelfe, as well as from his great Councell of *Parliament*; he is thereby expoſed to the wicked and unfaithfull councels of ſuch as have made the Wiſedome and Juſtice of the Parliament dangerous to themſelves; and this danger they labour to prevent by hiding their owne guilt under the name and ſhadow of the King, infuſing into him their owne feares, and as much as in them lies, aſperſing his Royall Perſon and Honour with their owne infamy, from both which, it hath alwayes beene as much the care, as it is the duty of the Parliament to preſerve his Majeſtie, and to fixe the guilt of all evill Actions and Councels upon thoſe who have beene the Authors of them.

Amongſt divers Writings of this kind, We the Lords and Commons in Parliament have taken into our conſideration two printed Papers, the firſt containing a *Declaration*, which they received from his Majeſty in Anſwer to that which was preſented to his Majeſtie from both Houſes of Parliament at *Newmarket*, the ninth of *March* 1641. The other his Majeſties Anſwer to the Petition of both Houſes, preſented to his Majeſtie at *Yorke*, the 26. of *March* 1642. Both which are filled with harſh cenſures and cauſeleſſe charges upon the Parliement, concerning which, Wee hold it neceſſary to give ſatisfacton to the Kingdome, ſeeing wee find it very difficult to ſatisfie his Majeſtie, who to our great griefe we have found to be ſo ingaged to, and poſſeſſed by thoſe miſapprehenſions which evill *Counſellors* have wrought in him, that our moſt humble and and faithfull Remonſtrances have rather irritated and imbittered, then any thing allayed or mittigated the ſharp expreſſions which his Majeſtie hath beene pleaſed to make in anſwere unto them; for the manifeſtation whereof, and our owne

innocency, wee desire that all his Majesties loving Subjects may take notice of these particulars.

We know no occasion given by us which might move his Majesty to tell us, that in our Declaration presented at *Newmarket*, there were some expressions different from the usuall Language to Princes: neither did wee tell his Majesty in words, or in effect, that if hee did not joyne with us in an Act which his Majesty conceived might prove prejudiciall and dangerous to himselfe and the whole Kingdome, we would make a Law without him, and impose it upon the people. That which we desired, was, that in regard of the emminent danger of the kingdome the *Militia* for the security of his Majesty and his people, might be put under the command of such noble and faithfull Persons, as they had all cause to confide in; and such was the necessity of this prevention, that wee declared, that if his Majesty should refuse to joyne with us therein, the two houses of Parliament being the Supreme Court and highest Councell of the Kingdome were enabled by their owne Authority, to provide for the repulsing of such emminent and evident danger, not by any new Law of their owne making, as hath beene untruly suggested to his Majesty but by the most ancient Law of this Kingdome, even that which is fundamentall and essentiall to the constitution and subsistance of it.

Although we never desired to encourage his Majesty to such replyes as might produce any contestation betwixt him and his Parliament, of which we never found better effect, then losse of time, and hinderance of the publique affaires; yet we have, beene farre from telling him of how little value his words would be with us, much lesse when they are accompanied with actions of

Love

Love and Juſtice; his Majeſty hath more reaſon to finde fault with thoſe wicked Councellors, who have ſo often bereaved him of the honour, and his people of the fruit of many gracious ſpeeches which he made to them, ſuch as thoſe in the end of the laſt Parliament; *That in the Word of a King, and as he was a Gentleman, he would redreſſe the grievances of his people, as well out of Parliament as in it*; where the ſearching the Studies and Chambers, yea, the Pockets of ſome, both of the Nobility and Commons the very next day: The commitment of Maſter *Bellaſis*, Sir *John Hotham* and Maſter *Crew*, the continued oppeſſions of Ship-money, Coat and Conduct money, with the manifold impriſonments and other vexations thereupon, and other inſuing violations of the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdome (all which were the effects of evill Councell, and abundantly declared in our generall Remonſtrance of the State of the Kingdome) Actions of Love & Juſtice ſutable to ſuch words as theſe.

As gracious was his Majeſties ſpeech in the beginning of this Parliement, *That hee was reſolved to put himſelfe freely and clearely upon the love and affection of his Engliſh Subjects*; whether his cauſeleſſe complaints and jealouſies, the unjuſt imputations ſo often caſt upon his Parliament, his deniall of their neceſſary defence by the Ordinance of the *Militia*, his dangerous abſenting himſelfe from his great Councell, like to produce ſuch a miſchieous diviſion in the Kingdome have not beene more ſutable to other mens evill counſels, then to his own Words will eaſily appeare to any indifferent judgement.

Neither have his latter ſpeeches beene better uſed and preſerved by theſe evill and wicked Councellors. Could any words be fuller of Love and Juſtice, then thoſe in the Anſwer to the Meſſage ſent to the Houſe of

Commons the 31. of *December*, 1641. *Wee doe engage unto you solemnely the word of a King, that the security of all and every one of you fro n violence is, and ever shall bee, as much our care as the preservation of us and our Children*, and could any Actions be fuller of Iniuſtice and violence, then that of the Attourney, generall in falſly accuſing the Members of Parliament, and the other proceedings thereupon within three or foure dayes, after that Meſſage; for the full view whereof, let the Declaration made of thoſe proceedings be peruſed, and by thoſe inſtances we could adde many more;) Let the world Judge who deſerves to be taxed with diſvaluing his Maieſties words they who have as much as in them lies ſtained and ſullied them with ſuch fowle Councells or the Parliament, who have ever manifeſted with Ioy and delight, their humble thankefulneſſe for thoſe gracious words and Actions of Love and Iuſtice, which have beene conformable thereunto.

The King is pleaſed to diſavow the having any ſuch evill Councell or Councellors, as are mentioned in our Declaration to his knowledge; and we hold it our duty, humbly to avow there are ſuch, or elſe we muſt ſay, that all the ill things done of late in his Maieſties name, have beene done by himſelfe, wherein we ſhould neither follow the direction of the Law, nor the affection of our owne hearts, which is as much as may be to cleare his Maieſtie from all imputation of miſgovernment, and to lay the fault upon his Miniſters: The falſe accuſing of ſixe Members of Parliament, the Iuſtifying Maſter *Attorney* in that falſe accuſation, the violent comming to the Houſe of Commons, the deniall of the *Militia*, the ſharpe *Meſſage* to both Houſes, contrary to the cuſtomes of former Kings; The long and remote abſence of his

Majeſty

Majeſtie from *Parliament*, the heavy and wrongfull taxes upon both Houſes, the cheriſhing and countenancing a diſcontented partie in the *Kingdom* againſt them, theſe certainly are the fruits of very ill Councell apt to put the Kingdome into a combuſtion, to hinder the ſupplies of *Ireland*, and to countenance the proceedings and pretenſions of the *Rebels* there, and the *Authors* of theſe evill Councell, wee conceive muſt needs be knowne to his *Majeſtie*, and we hope our labouring with his *Maieſtie*, to have theſe diſcovered, and brought to a juſt cenſure will not ſo much wound his Honour in the opinion of his good Subiects, as his labouring to preſerve and conceale them.

And whereas his *Maieſtie* ſaith, *He could wiſh that his owne mediate Actions which he avowes on his owne Honour, might not be ſo roughly cenſured under that common ſtile of evill Councellors*; Wee could alſo heartily wiſh, that we had not cauſe to make that ſtyle ſo common, but how often and undutifull ſoever theſe wicked Counſellors fixe their diſhonour upon the King by making his *Maieſtie* the Author of thoſe evill Actions, which are effects of their owne evill Councels; we his *Maieſties* Loyall and dutifull Subiects can uſe no other Style according to that *Maxime* in the Law, *The King can doe no wrong*, but if any ill bee committed in matters of State, the Councell, if in matters of Iuſtice, the *Judges* muſt anſwer for it.

Wee lay no charge upon his *Maieſtie*, which ſhould put him upon that APOLOGIE, concerning his faithfull and zealous aſſertion of the Proteſtant Profeſſion, neither doth his *Maieſtie* endeavour to cleare thoſe in greateſt authoritie about him, by whom (wee ſay) that deſigne hath been potently carryed on for divers yeares,

and we rather wish that the mercies of Heaven, then the Iudgements may be manifested upon them, but that there have beene such, there are so plentifull, and frequent Evidences, that wee beleeve there is none either Protestant or Papist, who hath had any reasonable view of the passages of latter times, but either in feare or hope, did expect a sudden issue of this designe.

We have no way transgressed against the Act of Oblivion, by remembring the intended *Warre* against *Scotland*, as a branch of that designe to alter *Religion*, by those wicked Counsells from which God did then deliver us, which we ought never to forget.

That the Rebellion in *Ireland* was framed and cherisht by the Popish and malignant party in *England*, is not only affirmed by the Rebels, but may bee cleared by many other proofes; The same rebellious Principles of pretended *Religion*, the same politique ends are apparant in both, and their malitious designes, and practises are mask't and disguised with the same false Colours, of their earnest zeale to vindicate his *Majesties* Prerogative from the supposed oppression of the Parliament. How much these trecherous pretences have bin countenanced by some evill Councells about his Majesty may appeare in this, that the Proclamation whereby they were declared Traitours, was so long with held, as to the second of *Ianuary*, though the Rebellion broke forth in *October* before, and then no more but forty Coppies appointed to be printed with a speciall Command from his Majesty, not to exceed that number, and that none of them should be published till his Majesties pleasure were further signified, as by the warrant appeares a true Coppy, whereof hereunto is

 added

added, ſo that a few onely could take notice of it, which was made more obſervable by the late contrary proceedings againſt the *Scots*, who were in a very quick and ſharp manner proclaimed, and thoſe proclamations forth with diſperſed with as much diligence as might bee, thorough all the Kingdome, and ordered to bee read in all Churches, accompanied with publick prayers, and execrations, and other evidence of favour and countenance of the Rebells, in ſome of power about his Majeſtie, is this that they have put forth in his Majeſties name, a cauſeleſſe complaint againſt the Parliament, which ſpeaketh the ſame Language of the Parliament which the Rebels doe, thereby to raiſe a belief in mens mindes, that his Majeſties affections are alienated aſwell as his Perſon is removed from that his great Councell; all which doth exceedingly retard the ſupplies of *Ireland*, and more advance the proceedings of the Rebells, then any Jealouſie or miſapprehenſion begotten, in his Subjects, by the Declaration of the Rebells, Injunction of *Roſſettie*, or Information of *Treſtram*, *Whitcombe*, ſo that conſidering the preſent ſtate and temper of both Kingdomes, his Royall preſence is farre more neceſſary here then it can bee in *Ireland* for redemption or Protection of his Subjects there.

His Majeſty not charged with intention of any force.

And whether there bee any cauſe of his Majeſties great indignation for being reproach'd, to have intended force or threatning to the Parliament. We deſire them to conſider who ſhall read our Declaration, in which there is no word tending to any ſuch reproach, and certainely we have beene more tender of his Majeſties Honour in this point, then he whoſoever he was that did write this Declaration, wherein his Majeſties

name

name; He doth call God to witneſſe, hee never had any ſuch thought, or knew of any ſuch reſolution of bringing up the Army, which truly will ſeem ſtrange to thoſe who ſhall read the Depoſition of Mr. GORINGS Information, of Mr. PERCY, and divers other examinations, of Mr. WILMOT, Mr. POSLARD and others, the other Examination of Captaine LEGG, Sir JACOB ASHLEY, Sir JOHN CONYERS, and conſider the condition and nature of the Petition which was ſent to Sir JACOB ASHLEY, under the Approbation of CAROLVS REX, which his Majeſty doth now acknowledge to be his own hand, and being full of ſcandall to the *Parliament*, might have proved dangerous to the whole Kingdome, if the Army ſhould have interpoſed betwixt the *King* and them as was deſired.

Mr. Jermins eſcape by his Majeſties Warrant.

Wee doe not affirme that his Majeſties *Warrant* was granted for the paſſage of Maſter *Jermin*, after the deſire of both *Houſes* for reſtraint of his Servants; but onely that he did paſſe over after that reſtraint by vertue of ſuch a Warraut. We know the warrant beares date the day before our deſire; yet it ſeems ſtrange to thoſe who know how great a reſpect and power *Mr.* GERMIN had in *Court*, that hee ſhould begin his journey in ſuch haſte, and in apparell ſo unfit for travell, as a black Sattin ſuit and white boots, if his going away were deſigned the day before.

The accuſation of the Lord KIMBOLTON, and the five Members of the *Houſe* of *Commons*, is called a breach of Priviledge; and truly ſo it was, and a very high one, farre above any ſatisfaction that hath beene yet given; how can it be ſaid to bee largely ſatisfied, ſo long as his *Majeſty* labours to preſerve *Mr. Attourney* from puniſhment, who was the viſible Actor in it ſo long as his *Majeſtie*

jeſtie hath not onely juſtified him, but by his Letter declared that it was his duty to accuſe them, and that hee would have puniſhed him, if hee had not done it, ſo long as theſe members have not the meanes of clearing their innocency, and the Authors of that malicious charge undiſcovered, though both Houſes of Parliament have ſeverall times petitioned his Majeſtie to diſcover them, and that not onely upon grounds of common juſtice, but by act of Parliament his Majeſtie is bound to doe it, ſo long as the King refuſeth to paſſe a Bill for their diſcharge, alledging that the Narrative in that Bill is againſt his honour, whereby he ſeemes ſtill to avow the matter of that falſe and ſcandalous accuſation, though he deſerts the proſecution, offering to paſſe a Bill for their acquittall yet with intimation that they muſt deſert the avowing their owne innoceney, which would more wound them in honour, then ſecure them in Law.

And in vindication of this great Priviledge of Parliament, we doe not know that wee have invaded any priviledge belonging to his Majeſty, as is alledged in this Declaration: But we loooke not upon this onely in the notion of a breach of priviledge, which might be, though the accuſation were true or falſe; but under the notion of a heynous crime in the *Attourney*, and all other Subjects who had a hand in it; a crime againſt the Law of Nature, againſt the rules of Juſtice, that innocent men ſhould be charged with ſo great an offence as Treaſon in the face of the higheſt Judicatory of the Kingdome, whereby their lives and eſtates, their blood and honour are indangered without witneſſes, without evidence, without all poſſibility of reparation in a legall courſe, yet a crime of ſuch a nature, that his Majeſties command can no more warrant then it can any other

Act of Injuſtice; It is true that thoſe things which are evill in their owne nature, ſuch as a falſe teſtimony or falſe accuſation cannot be the ſubject of any command or, or induce any obligation of obedience upon any man by any Authority whatſoever; therefore the *Attorney* in this caſe was bound to refuſe to execute ſuch a command unleſſe hee had ſome ſuch evidence or Teſtimony as might have warranted him againſt the parties, and be liable to make ſatisfaction if it ſhould prove falſe; and it is ſufficiently knowne to every man and adjudged in Parliament that the King can be neither relator, informer, nor witneſſe; if it reſt as it is without further ſatisfaction, no future Parliament can be ſafe; but that the members may be taken and deſtroyed at pleaſure, yea, the very principles of Government and Juſtice will be in danger to be diſobeyed.

Tumultuous numbers.

Wee doe not conceive that numbers doe make an aſſembly unlawfull, but when either the end or manner of their carriage ſhall be unlawfull; divers juſt occaſions might draw the Citizens to *Weſtminſter*, where many publique and private Petitions, and other cauſes were depending in Parliament, and why that ſhould be found more faulty in the Citizens, then the reſort of great numbers every day in the terme to the ordinary Courts of Juſtice, we know not: that theſe Citizens were notoriouſly provoked and aſſaulted at *Weſtminſter* by Colonel *Lunsford*, Captaine *Hide*, with divers, and by others, and by ſome of the ſervants of the Archbiſhop of *Yorke*, is ſufficiently proved, and that afterward they were more violently wounded, and moſt barbarouſly mangled with ſwords by the officers and ſouldiers neere *Whitehall*, many of them being without weapons, and giving no cauſe of diſtaſt, as is likewiſe proved by ſeverall teſtimonies,

monies, but of any ſcandalous or ſeditious miſdemeanors of theirs that might give his Majeſty good cauſe to ſuppoſe his owne Perſon, or thoſe of his royall Conſort, or Children to be in apparant danger, wee have had no proofe ever offered to either Houſe; and if there had beene any complaint of that kinde, it is no doubt, the Houſes would have been as forward to joyne in an Order for the ſuppreſſing of ſuch tumults as they were: not long before upon another occaſion when they made an Order to that purpoſe, whereas thoſe officers and ſouldiers which committed that violence upon ſo many of the Citizens at *Whitehall* were cheriſh'd and foſtered in his Majeſties houſe, and when not long after the common Councel of *London* preſented a Petition to his Majeſtie for reparation of thoſe injuries, his Majeſties Anſwer was, without hearing the proofe of the complaints, that if any Citizens were wounded or ill intreated his Majeſtie was confidently aſſured that it happened by their owne evill and corrupt demeanour, wee hope it cannot be thought contrary to the duty and wiſdome of a Parliament, if many concurring and frequently reiterated & renewed adverciſements from *Rome*, *Venice*, *Paris*, and other parts, of the ſolicitation of the *Popes Nuncio* and our own diſcontented fugitives doe make us jealous and watchfull for the ſafety of the *State*; and wee have beene very carefull to make our expreſſions thereof ſo eaſie and ſo plaine to the capacities and underſtanding of the people, that nothing might juſtly ſticke with them, with reflection upon the Perſon of his Maieſty, wherein we appeale to the judgement of any indifferent perſon, who ſhall read and peruſe our owne words.

We muſt maintaine the grounds of our feares to be of that moment that wee cannot diſcharge the truſt and

duty which lies upon us, unleſſe we doe apply our ſelves to the uſe of thoſe meanes to which the Law hath enabled us in caſes of this nature for the neceſſary defence of the Kingdome; and as his Majeſty doth graciouſly declare the Law ſhall be the meaſure of his power, ſo do we moſt heartily profeſſe, that we ſhall alwayes make it the rule of our obedience.

Prudent omiſſions in the *Anſwer*.

The next point of our Declaration was with much caution artificially paſſed over by him, who drew his Majeſties Anſwer, it being indeed the foundation of all our miſery, and his Majeſties trouble, that he is pleaſed to heare generall taxes upon his Parliament without any particular charge, to which they may give ſatisfaction, and that he hath often conceived diſpleaſure againſt particular perſons upon miſ-information, and although thoſe informations have beene clearely proved to be falſe, yet he would never bring the accuſers to queſtion, which, layeth an impoſſibility upon honeſt men, of clearing themſelves, and gives encouragemt unto falſe and unworthy perſons to trouble him with untrue and groundleſſe informations?

Three particulars we mentioned in our Declaration, which the Penner of that Anſwer had good cauſe to omit, the words ſuppoſed to be ſpoken at *Kenſington* the pretended Articles againſt the *Queene*; and the groundleſſe accuſation of the ſixe Members of the Parliament, there being nothing to be ſaid in defence or deniall of any of them. Concerning his Majeſties deſire to ioyne with his Parliament, and with his faithfull Subiects in defence of Religion, and publique good of the Kingdome, we doubt not but he will doe it fully, when evill Councellors ſhall be removed from about him, and untill that be, as we ſhewed before of words, ſo muſt we

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alſo ſay of Lawes that they cannot ſecure us, witneſſe the Petition of Right, which was followed with ſuch an inundation of illegall taxes that we had juſt cauſe to thinke that the payment of 20000l. was an eaſie burthen to the commonwealth in exchange of them, and we cannot but iuſtly thinke that if there be a continuance of ſuch ill Councellors, and favour to them, they will by ſome wicked deviſe or other make the Bill for the Triennial Parliment, and thoſe other excellent Lawes mentioned in his Maieſties Declaration of of leſſe value then words.

That excellent Bill for the continuance of this Parliament was ſo neceſſary, that without it, wee could not have raiſed ſo great ſummes of money for the ſervice of his Maieſty and the Common-wealth as wee have done; and without which, the ruine and deſtruction of the Kingdome muſt needs have followed; and wee are reſolved the gracious favour of his Maieſty expreſſed in that Bill, and the advantage and ſecurity which thereby we have from being diſſolved, ſhall not incourage us to doe any thing which otherwiſe had not beene fit to be done, and we are ready to make it good before all the world, that although his Maieſty hath paſſed many Bills very advantagious for the Subiect, yet in none of them have we bereaved his Maieſty of any neceſſary or profitable prerogative of the Crowne.

Wee ſo earneſtly deſire his Maieſties returne to *London*, that upon it we conceive, depends the very ſafety and being of both his Kingdomes; and therefore we muſt proteſt, that as for the time paſt, neither the government of *London*, nor any Lawes of the Land have loſt their life and force for his ſecurity: So for the future, wee ſhall be ready to doe or ſay any thing that may ſtand with the Duty or Honour of a Parliament, which may raiſe a mutuall confidence betwixt his Maieſtie and us, as wee doe wiſh, and as the affaires of the Kingdome doe require.

Thus farre the Anſwer to that which is called his Majeſties *Declaration* hath led us. Now we come to that which is intituled *His Majeſties Anſwer to the Petition of both Houſes*, preſented to him at *Yorke* 26. *Martij*; 1642. In the beginning whereof his Majeſty wiſheth, *That our Priviledges on all parts were ſo ſtated that this way of correſpondencie might be preſerved with that freedome which hath beene uſed of old*: Wee know nothing introduced by us that gives any impediment hereunto; neither have wee affirmed our *Priviledges* to be broken, whenhis Maieſty denies us any thing, or gives a reaſon why he cannot grant it; or that thoſe who adviſed ſuch denyall, were enemies to the Peace of the Kingdome, and Favourers of the *Iriſh Rebellion*, in which aſpertion that is turned into a generall aſſertion, which in our Votes is applyed to a particular caſe: Wherefore we muſt maintaine our Votes, That thoſe who adviſed his Maieſty to contradict that which both Houſes in the Queſtion concerning the *Militia* had delared to be Law, and command it ſhould not ſo be obeyed, is a high Breach of Priviledge; and that thoſe who adviſed his Maieſty to abſent himſelfe from his Parliament, are enemies to the Peace of the Kingdome, and iuſtly to be ſuſpected to bee Favourers of the Rebellion in *Ireland*. The reaſons of both are evident, becauſe in the firſt there is as great a derogation from the Truſt and Authority of Parliament, and in the ſecond as much advantage to the Proceedings and hopes of *Rebels* as may be, and we hold it very cauſleſſe imputation upon the Parliament, that we have herein any way impeached, much leſſe taken away the *freedom* of his *Maieſties votes* which doth not import a liberty for his Maieſty to deny any thing how neceſſary ſoever for the preſervation of the Kingdome, much leſſe a Licence to evill Councellors to adviſe any thing though never ſo deſtructive to his Maieſty and his People.

By the Meſſage of the 20th. of *January* his Majeſty did propound

propound to both Houſes of Parliament, that they would with all ſpeed fall into a ſerious conſideration of all theſe particulars which they ſhould hold neceſſary, as well for the upholding and maintaining his Majeſties juſt and Regall Authority, and for the preſent and future eſtabliſhing our Priviledges, the free and quiet enjoying our eſtates, the Liberties of our Perſons, the ſecurity of the true Religion profeſſed in the Church of *England*, and the ſetling of Ceremonies in ſuch a manner, as may take away all juſt offence, and to digeſt it into one intire body.

To that point of upholding and maintaining his Royall Authority, wee ſay nothing hath beene done to the prejudice of it that ſhould require any new Proviſion; To the other of ſetling the Revenew, the Parliament hath no way abridged or diſordered his juſt Revenue, but it is true, that much waſt and confuſion of his Majeſties eſtate, hath beene made by thoſe evill and unfaithfull Miniſters, whom he hath imployed in the managing of it, whereby his owne ordinary expences would have beene diſappointed and the ſafety of the Kingdome more indangered, if the Parliament had not in ſome meaſure provided for his Houſehold, and for ſome of the affaires more then they were bound to doe, and they are ſtill willing to ſettle ſuch a Revenue upon his *Majeſty*, as may make him live Royally, plentifully and ſafely, but they cannot in wiſedome and and fidelity to the Common-wealth, doe this till hee ſhall chooſe ſuch Councellours, and Officers as may order and diſpoſe to the publick good, and not apply it it to the ruine and diſtruction of his people as heretofore it hath been, but this and and the other matters concerning our ſelves being workes of great importance, and full of intricacy, will require ſo long a time of deliberation, that the Kingdome might bee ruined before wee effect them, wherefore wee thought it neceſſary firſt to be ſuitors to his *Maieſty*, ſo to

order

order the *Militia*, that the Kingdome being ſecured, wee might with more eaſe and ſafety apply our ſelves to debate of that Meſſage, wherein we have beene interrupted by his Majeſties deniall of the Ordinance, concerning the ſame, becauſe it would have beene in vaine for us to labour in other things, and in the meane time to leave our ſelves naked to the malice of ſo many enemies, both at home and abroad, yet we have not been altogether negligent of thoſe things, which his Majeſty is pleaſed to propound in that Meſſage, wee have agreed upon a Booke of Rates in a larger proportion then hath beene granted to any of his Maieſties Predeceſſors, which is a conſiderable ſupport of his Maieſties publick charge, and have likewiſe prepared divers propoſitions and Bills for preſervation of our *Religion*, and liberties, which we intend ſhortly to preſent to his *Maieſty*, and to doe whatſoever is fit for us, to make up this unpleaſant breach betwixt his Majeſty and the Parliament.

Whereas divers exceptions are here taken concerning the *Militia*, firſt that his *Maieſty* never denied the thing but accepted the perſons, (except for Corporations) onely that he denyed the way; to which we anſwer that exception takes off *London*, and all other great Townes and Cities which make a great part of the Kingdome, and for the way of Ordinance it is ancient, more ſpeedy more eaſily alterable, and in all theſe and other reſpects more proper, and more applicable to the preſent occaſion, then a Bill which his *Maieſty* calls the only good old way, of impoſing upon the Subjects, it ſhould ſeeme that neither his Maieſties Royall Predeceſſors, nor our Anceſtors, have heretofore beene of that opinion, for 37. *An. Edw.* 3. We finde this Record, the Chancellour made declaration of the challenge of the Parliament, The King deſires to know the grieſe of his Subjects, and to redreſſe Inormities; The laſt day of the Parliament, the King demanded of the whole eſtates

eſtates, whither they would have ſuch things as they agreed on, by way of Ordinance or Statute, who anſwered by way of Ordinance, for that they may amend the ſame at their pleaſures and ſo it was.

But his Majeſty objects further, that there is ſome what in the preface, to which he could not conſent with Juſtice to his Honour and Innocency, and that thereby hee is excluded from any power in the diſpoſing of it, theſe objections may ſeeme ſomewhat, but indeed will appeare nothing when it ſhall be conſidered, that nothing in the Preamble layes any charge upon his Majeſty, nor in the Bodie of that Ordinance that excludes His Royall Authoritie in the diſpoſing or execution of it, but onely it is provided that it ſhould bee ſignified by both Houſes of Parliament, as that Channell through which it will be beſt derived, and moſt certainly to thoſe ends for which it is intended, and let all the world judge, whether we have not reaſon to inſiſt upon it, that the Strength of the Kingdome ſhould rather be ordered according to the Direction and Adviſe of the great Counſell of the Land, equally intruſted by the King and the Kingdome, then that the ſafety of the King, Parliament and Kingdome ſhould bee left at the Devotion of a few unknowne Conncellours, many of them not intruſted at all by the King in any publick way, nor at all confided in by the Kingdome.

We wiſh the danger were not imminent or not ſtill continuing; but cannot conceive that the long time ſpent in this debate, is evidence ſufficient, that there was no ſuch neceſſity or danger, but a Bill might eaſily have beene prepared; for when many cauſes doe concurre to the danger of a State, the interruption of any one may hinder the execution of the reſt; and yet the Deſigne be ſtill kept afoot for better opportunities. Who knowes whether the ill ſucceſſe of the *Rebels* in *Ireland* have not hindered the In-

ſurrection of the Papiſts here? Whether the preſervation of the ſixe Members of the Parliament falſly accuſed, have not prevented the Plot of the breaking the neck of the *Parliament*; of which wee were informed from *France* not long before they were accuſed. Yet ſince his *Majeſtie* hath beene pleaſed to expreſſe his pleaſure, rather for a Bill then an Ordinance, and ſent in one for that purpoſe, wee readily entertained it, and with ſome ſmall and neceſſary alterations ſpeedily paſſed the ſame. But contrary to the cuſtome of Parliament and our expectation grounded upon his Majeſties owne invitation of us to that way, and the other reaſons manifeſted in our Declaration concerning the *Militia* of the 5. of *May*; in ſtead of his Royall aſſent we met with an abſolute refuſall.

If the matter of theſe our *Votes* 15. and 16. of *March* be according to Law, we hope his Majeſtie will allow the Subjects to be bound by them, becauſe he hath ſaid he will make the Law the rule of his power.

And if the Queſtion bee whether that be Law which the *Lords* and *Commons* have once declared to be ſo; who ſhall be the Judge? not his Majeſtie; for the King judgeth not of matters of Law but by his Courts, and his Courts though ſitting by his authority, expect not his aſſent in matters of Law; not any other Courts, for they cannot judge in that caſe, becauſe they are inferiour, no appeale lying from *Parliament*; The judgement whereof is in the Eye of the Law, the Kings judgement in his higheſt Court, though the King in his Perſon be neither preſent nor aſſenting thereunto.

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The Votes at which His Majeſtie takes Exceptions are theſe.

1. *That the Kings abſence ſo farre remote from his Parliament is not onely an Obſtruction, but may be a deſtruction to the affaires of of* Ireland.

2. *That when the Lords and Commons ſhall declare what the Law of the Land is, to have this not only queſtioned and controverted but contradicted, and a Command that it ſhould not be obeyed, is a high Breach of the Priviledge of Parliament.*

3. *That thoſe Perſons that adviſed his Majeſtie to abſent himſelf from the Parliament, are Enemies to the Peace of the Kingdome, and juſtly to bee ſuſpected to bee Favourers of the Rebellion in* Ireland.

That the Kingdome hath beene of late, and ſtill is in evident and imminent danger, both from Enemies abroad and a Popiſh and diſcontented party at home, that there is an urgent and inevitable neceſſitie of putting his Maieſties Subiects into a Poſture of Defence, for the ſafeguard both of his Maieſtie and his People.

That the Lords and Commons fully apprehending this Danger, and being ſenſible of their owne Duty, to provide a ſutable Prevention, have in ſeverall Petitions addreſſed themſelves to his Maieſty for the ordering and diſpoſing of the Militia *of the Kingdome, in ſuch a way as was agreed upon by the wiſdome of both Houſes to be moſt effectuall and proper for the preſent Exigents of the Kingdome, yet could not obtaine it, but his Maieſty did ſeverall times refuſe to give his royall aſſent thereunto.*

That in this caſe of extreame Danger, and his Maieſties refuſall, the Ordinance of Parliament, agreed upon by both Houſes for the Militia, *doth oblige the People, and ought to be obeyed by the Fundamentall Lawes of this Kingdome.*

BY all which it doth appeare, that there is no colour of this Taxe, that we goe about to introduce a new Law, much leſſe to exerciſe an Arbitrary power, but indeed to prevent it: For this Law is as old as the Kingdome, That the Kingdome muſt not be without a meanes to preſerve it ſelf: Which that it may be done without Confuſion, this Nation hath intruſted certaine hands with a Power, to provide in an Orderly and Regular Way for the good and ſafety of the whole, which Power by the Conſtitution of this Kingdom is in his Majeſty and His Parliament together; yet ſince the Prince being but One Perſon, is more ſubject to Accidents of Nature and Chance, whereby the Common-wealth may be deprived of the Fruit of that Truſt, which was in part repoſed in him in Caſes of ſuch Neceſſity; That the Kingdome may not be inforced preſently to returne to it's firſt Principles, and every man left to doe what is right in his owne eyes, without either guide or Rule: the Wiſedome of this State hath intruſted the Houſes of Parliament with a Power, to ſupply what ſhall be wanting on the part of the Prince, as is evident by the conſtant Cuſtome and Practiſe thereof in Caſes of Non-age, naturall Diſability and Captivity, and the like Reaſon doth and muſt hold for the exerciſe of the ſame Power in ſuch Caſes, where the Royall Truſt cannot be or is not diſcharged, and that the Kingdome runs an evident and imminent Danger thereby, which Danger having beene declared by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, there needes not the Authority of any Perſon or Court to affirme; Nor is it in the Power of any Perſon or Court to revoke that Judgement.

Wee know the King hath wayes enough in his Ordinary Courts of Juſtice, to puniſh ſuch ſeditious Pamphlets and Sermons as are any way prejudiciall to his Rights, Honour and Authority: And if any of them have beene ſo inſolently violated and vilified, his Majeſties owne Councell

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and Officers have beene to blame, and not the Parliament: We never did restraine any Proceedings of that kind in other Courts, nor refuse any fit complaint to us. The Protestation protested was referr'd by the Commons House to a Committee, and the Author being not produced, the Printer committed to Prison, and the Booke voted by that Committee to be burnt: but Sir *Edward Deering* who was to make that Report of the votes of that Committee, neglected to make it: The Apprentices Protestation was never complained of; but the other seditious Pamphlet, *To your Tents O Israell*, was once questioned, and the full prosecution of it was not interrupted by any fault of either House, whose forwardnesse to doe his Majestie all right therein may plainly appeare, in that a Committee of Lords and Commons purposely appointed to take such Informations, as the Kings Counsell should present concerning seditious words Practises, or Tumults Pamphlets, or Sermons, tending to the derogation of his Majesties Rights or Prerogative, and his Majesties Councell were enjoyned by that Committee to inquire, and present them, who severall times met thereupon and received this Answere, and declaration from the Kings Councell, that they knew of no such thing as yet.

If his Maiestie had used the Service of such a one in penning this Answer, who understood the Lawes and Government of this Kingdome, hee would not have thought it legally in his power to deny his *Parliament* a guard when they stood in need of it, since every ordinary Court hath it: neither would his Maiesty if he had been well inform'd of the Lawes, have refused such a Guard as they desired, it being in the power of inferiour Courts to command their owne Guard; neither would hee have imposed upon them such a Guard under a Commander which they could not confide in, which is clearly against the *Priviledge* of *Parliament*, and

of which they found very dangerous effects, and therefore desired to have it discharged: But such a Guard, and so commanded as the Houses of *Parliament* desired, they could never obtaine of his Maiestie, and the placing of a Guard about them contrary to their desire, was not to grant a *guard* to them, but in effect to set one upon them.

All which considered, wee beleeve in the iudgement of any indifferent Persons, it will not bee thought strange, if there were a more then ordinary resort of people at *Westminster*; of such as came willingly of their owne accord to be witnesses and helpers of the safety of them, whom all his Maiesties good subiects are bound to defend from Violence and Danger: Or that such a Concourse as this, they carrying themselves quietly and peaceably (as they did) ought in his *Maiesties* apprehension, or can in the interpretation of the Law be held Tumultuary and seditious.

When his *Maiestie* in that Question of violation of the Lawes had expressed the observation of them indefinitely without any limitation of time, although we never said or did any thing that might look like a reproch to his *Maiesty*; yet we had reason to remember that it had been otherwise, lest we should seeme to desert our former Complaints and Proceedings thereupon, as his Maiestie doth seeme but litle to like or approve of them: For although hee doe acknowledge here that great mischiefe that grew by that Arbitrary power then complained of; Yet such are continually prefer'd and countenanc'd, as were Friends or Favourers, or related unto the chiefe *Authors* and *Actors* of that *Arbitrary power*, and of those false Colours, Suggestion of imminent Danger and Necessity, whereby they did make it plausible unto his Maiestie; and on the other side, such as did appeare against them, are dayly discountenanc'd and disgra-

diſgraced; which, whilſt it ſhall do ſo, we have no reaſon to iudge the Diſeaſe to bee yet kill'd and dead at root; and therefore no reaſon to bury it in Oblivion: and whilſt wee behold the Spawnes of theſe miſchievous Principles cheriſh'd and foſtered in that new generation of Councellors, Friends and Abettors of the former, or at leaſt concurring with them in theſe miſchievous Principles cheriſh'd and foſtered in that new generation of Councellors, friends and abettors of the former, or at leaſt concuring with them in their malignancie againſt the proceedings of this *Parliament*, we cannot thinke our ſelves ſecure from the like or a worſe danger.

And here the Penner of this anſwer beſtowes an admonition upon the Parliament, bidding us take heed we fall not upon the ſame error, upon the ſame ſuggeſtions; but hee might have well ſpared this, till he could have ſhewed wherin we had exerciſed any power otherwiſe then by the rule of the Law, or could have found a more authentique or higher Judge in matter of Law, then the high Court of Parliament.

It is declared in his Majeſties name, that he is reſolved to keep the rule himſelfe, and to his power, to require the ſame of all others: We muſt needs acknowledge, that ſuch a reſolution is like to bring much happineſſe and bleſſing to his Majeſty and all his Kingdomes; yet with humility wee muſt confeſſe wee have not the fruit of it in that caſe of my Lord *Kimbolton*, and the other five Members accuſed, contrary to Law, both Common Law, and the Statute Law; and yet remaineth unſatisfied; which caſe was remembred in our Declaration, as a ſtrange an unheard of violation of Lawes: but the Penner of this Anſwer thought it fit to paſſe it over, hoping that many would reade his Majeſties Anſwer, which

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hath beene ſo carefully diſperſed, which would not reade our Declaration.

Whereas after our ample thanks and acknowledgement of his Majeſties favour in paſſing many good Bills, *Wee ſaid that Truth and Neceſsity inforced us to adde this, That in or about the time of paſsing thoſe Bils, ſome Deſigne or other hath been afoot, which if it had taken effect, would not only have deprived us of the fruit of thoſe Bills, but would have reduced us to a worſe condition of confuſion then that wherein the Parliament found us*; it is now told us, that the King muſt be moſt ſenſible of what we caſt upon him for requitall of thoſe good Bills, whereas out of our uſuall tenderneſſe of his Majeſties honour we did not mention him at all, but ſo injurious are thoſe wicked Counſellors to the name & honour of their Maſter and Soveraign, that as much as they can, they lay their owne infamy and guilt upon his ſhoulders; Here God alſo is called to witneſſe his Majeſties upright intentions at the paſſing of thoſe Lawes, this we will not queſtion, neither did we give any occaſion of ſuch a ſolemne aſſeveration as this is, The Divell is likewiſe defied to prove there was any deſigne with his Majeſties knowledge or privity, this might wel have bin ſpared, for we ſpoke nothing of his Majeſtie; but ſince we are ſo farre taxed, as to have it affirmed, that we laid a notorious and falſe imputation upon his Majeſty, we have thought it neceſſary for the juſt defence of our owne innocency, to cauſe the Oaths and Examinations which have been taken concerning the deſigne to be publiſhed in a full narration for ſatisfaction of all his Majeſties Subjects, out of which we ſhall now offer ſome few particulars whereby the world may judge, whether wee could have proceeded with more tenderneſſe towards his Majeſty, then wee have done; Maſter *Goring*, confeſſeth that the King firſt askt him whether hee were engaged in any Caball concerning the

Army

Army, and commanded him to joyne with Maſter *Pearcy*, and Maſter *Jermyne*, and ſome others whom they ſhould finde within at Maſter *Pearcies* Chamber, where they took the Oath of Secrecy, and then debated of a deſigne propounded by Maſter *Jermyn* to ſecure the Towre, and to conſider of bringing up the Army ro London; and Captaine *Legg* confeſſed he had received the draught of a Petition in the Kings preſence, and his Majeſty acknowledgeth it was from his owne hand, and whoſoever reads the ſumme of that Petition, as it was proved by the teſtimony of Sir *Jacob Aſhley*, Sir *John Connyers*, and Captaine *Legg* will eaſily perceive ſome points in it apt to beget in them ſome diſcontent againſt the Parliament, and can any man beleeve there was no deſigne in the accuſation of the Lord *Kymbolton*, and the reſt, in which his Majeſtie doth avow himſelfe to bee both Commander and an Actor, theſe things being ſo it will eaſily appeare to be as much againſt the Rules of Prudence, that the Penner of this Anſwer ſhould intangle, as it is againſt the Rules of Juſtice, that any reparation from us, ſhould bee either yeelded or demanded.

It is profeſt in his Majeſties Name that he is truly ſenſible of the burthens of his people, which makes us hope that he will take that courſe which will be moſt effectuall to eaſe them of thoſe burthens, that is, to joyne with his Parliament, in preſerving the Peace of the Kingdome, which by his abſence from them hath beene much indangered, and which by hindering the voluntary adventures for recovery of *Ireland*, and diſabling the Subjects to diſcharge the great tax laid upon them, is like to make the Warre much more heavy to the Kingdome. And for his Majeſties wants, the Parliament hath beene no cauſe of them: Wee have not diminiſhed his juſt

Revenue, but have much eaſed his Publique charge, and ſomewhat his private, and We ſhall be ready in a Parliamentary way to ſettle his Revenue in ſuch an honourable proportion as may be anſwerable to both, when he ſhall put himſelfe into ſuch a poſture of government, that his Subjects may be ſecure to enjoy his juſt protection for their Religion, Lawes, and Liberties.

We never refuſed his Majeſties gracious offer of a free and generall Pardon, onely We ſaid it could be no ſecurity to our preſent feares and jealouſies, and Wee gave a reaſon for it, That thoſe feares did not ariſe out of any guilt of our owne Actions, but out of the evill deſignes and attempts of others, and We leave it to the World to Judge, whether We herein have deſerved ſo heavy a taxe and exclamation That it was a ſtrange world when Princes proffered favours, are counted reproaches; (ſuch are the words of his Majeſties anſwer) who doe eſteeme that offer as an Act of Princely Grace and Bounty, which ſince this Parliament began We have humbly deſired we might obtaine, and doe ſtill hold it very neceſſary and advantagious for the generality of the Subject, upon whom theſe Taxes and Subſidies lye heavieſt, but We ſee upon every occaſion how unhappy We are in his Majeſties miſapprehenſions of our words and actions.

We are fully of the Kings minde as it is here declared that he may reſt ſo ſecure of the affections of his Subjects, that he ſhould not ſtand in need of Forraign force, to preſerve him from oppreſſion, and are confident that he ſhall never want an abundant evidence of the good wiſhes and aſſiſtance of his whole Kingdome, eſpecially if he ſhall be pleaſed to hold to that gracious Reſolution of building upon that ſure foundation, the Law of the Land. But why his Majeſty ſhould take it ill that We having receiveđ

ed Informations ſo deeply, concerning the ſafety of the Kingdome, and ſhould thinke them fit to be conſidered off; We cannot conceive, for although the name of the Perſon was unknowne, yet that which was more ſubſtantiall to the probability of the Report, was knowne; (that is, that he was ſervant to the Lord *Digby*, who in his preſumptuous Letter to the Queenes Majeſtie, and other Letters to Sir *Lewis Dives*, had intimated ſome wicked prepoſition ſutable to that Information, but that this ſhould require Reparation: We hold it as farre from Juſtice as it is from Truth, that We have mixt any malice with theſe Rumours, thereby to feede the feares and jealouſies of the people.

It is affirmed, his Majeſtie is driven (but not by us yet;) from us perchance hereafter, if there be opertunity of gaining more credit, there will not be wanting who will ſuggeſt unto his Majeſty that it is done by us; and if his Majeſty were driven from us, We hope it was not by his owne feares, but by the feares of the Lord *Digby* and his Retinue of Cavileers, and that no feares of any tumultuary violence but of their juſt puniſhment for their manifold Inſolence, and intended violence againſt the Parliament; and this is expreſt by the Lord *Digby* himſelfe, when he told thoſe Cavileers that the principall cauſe of his Majeſties going out of Towne, was to ſave them from being trampled in the dirt, but of his Majeſties Perſon, there was no cauſe of feare in the greateſt heate of the peoples indignation, after the accuſation, and his Majeſties violent comming to the Houſe, there was no ſhew of any evill intention againſt his Regall Perſon, of which there can be no better evidence then this, that he came the next day without a guard into the Citie, where he heard nothing but Prayers and Petitions, no threatnings or irreverent

reverent ſpeeches that might give him any juſt occaſion of feare that We have heard of, or that his Majeſtie expreſt, for he ſtaid neare a weeke after at White-hall in a ſecure and peaceable condition, whereby we are induced to beleeve that there is no difficultie nor doubt at all, but his Majeſties Reſidence neare London may be as ſafe, as in any part of the Kingdome. We are moſt aſſured of the faithfulneſſe of the City and Suburbs, and for our ſelves, we ſhall quicken the vigor of the Lawes, the induſtry of the Magiſtrate, the authority of Parliament, for the ſuppreſſing of all tumultuary inſolencies whatſoever; and for the vindicating of his honour, from all inſupportable and inſolent ſcandals, if any ſuch ſhall be found to be raiſed upon him as are mentioned in this Anſwer, and therefore We thinke it altogether unneceſſary, and exceeding inconvenient to adjourne the Parliament to any other Place.

Where the deſire of a good underſtanding betwixt the King and the Parliament, is on both parts ſo earneſt as is here profeſt of his Majeſtie to be in him; And We have ſufficiently teſtified to be in our ſelves, it ſeemes ſtrange We ſhould be ſo long aſunder, it can be nothing elſe but evill and malicious Councell, miſrepreſenting our carriage to him, snd in diſpoſing his favour to us, and as it ſhall be farre from us to take any advantage of his Majeſties ſuppoſed ſtraights, as to deſire, much leſſe to compell him to that which his honour or intereſt may render unpleaſant and grievous to him; So We hope that his Majeſtie will not make his owne underſtanding or reaſon, the rule of his government, but will ſuffer himſelfe to be aſſiſted with a wiſe and prudent Councell, that may deale faithfully betwixt him and his people, and that he will remember that his reſolutions doe concerne a Kingdome:

And therefore ought not to be moulded by his owne, much leſſe by any other private perſon, which is not a light proportionable to ſo great a truſt, and therefore we ſtill deſire and hope that his Majeſty will not be guided by his owne underſtanding, or to thinke thoſe courſes, ſtraights, and neceſſities, to which he ſhall be adviſed by the wiſedome of both Houſes of Parliament; which are the eyes in this Politick Body, whereby his Majeſtie is by the conſtitution of this Kingdome, to diſcerne the differences of thoſe things which concerne the Publick Peace and ſafety there; of We have given his Majeſtie no cauſe to ſay, that We doe meanely value the diſcharge of his Publick duty, whatſoever Acts of Grace or Juſtice have been done, they proceeded from his Majeſtie by the advice and Councell of his Parliament. Yet we have and ſhall alwayes anſwer them with conſtant gratitude, obedience, and affection, and although many things have beene done ſince this Parliament, of another nature, yet we ſhall not ceaſe to deſire the Contumed protection of Almighty God, upon his Majeſty; and moſt humbly Petition him to caſt from him all thoſe evill and contrary Councells, which have in many particulars formerly mentioned, much detracted from the honour of his government, the happineſſe of his owne, eſtate and proſperity of his people.

And having paſt ſo many dangers from abroad, ſo many Conſpiracies at home, and brought on the publick worke ſo farre through the greateſt difficulties that ever ſtood in oppoſiion to a Parliament, to ſuch a degree of Succeſſe that nothing ſeemes to be left in our way able to hinder the full accompliſhment of our deſires, and indeavours for the Publick good, unleſſe God inhis Iuſtice doe ſend ſuch a grievous curſe upon us as to turne the

 ſtrength

ſtrength of the Kingdome againſt it ſelfe, and to effect that by their owne follie and credulitie, which the power and ſubtilty of their and our, Enemies could not attaine, that is, to Divide the people from the Parliament, and to make them ſerviceable to the ends and aimes of thoſe who would deſtroy them, therfore Wee deſire the Kingdome to take notice of this laſt moſt deſperate and miſchievous plot of the malignant party, that is acted and proſecuted in many partes of the kingdome under plauſeable Notions of ſtirring them up to a care of preſerving the Kings Prerogative, maintaineing the diſcipline of the Church, upholding and coutinuing the Reverence and ſolemnity of Gods ſervice incouraging of learning, & upon theſe grounds divers mutinous petitions have been framed in London, Kent, and other Counties, and ſundry of his Maieſtis ſubjects have been ſolicited to declare themſelves for the King, againſt the Parliament and many falſe and fowle aſpertions have been caſt upon our proceedings as we had been not onely negligent, but averſe in theſe pointes, whereas we deſire nothing more, then to maintaine the purity and power of Religion, and to honor the King in all his Juſt Prerogatives, and for Incouragement and advancement of Piety and Learning we have very earneſtly endeavoured, and ſhall doe to the uttermoſt of our power that all Pariſhes may have learned, pious, and ſufficient Preachers, and all ſuch Preachers, competent livings: Many other Bils and propoſitions are in preparation for the Kings profit and honour, the peoples ſafety, and proſperity, in the proceedings whereof We are much hindered by his Majeſties abſence from the Parliament, which is altogether contrary to the uſe of his Predeceſſors, and the Priviledges of Parliament: whereby our time is conſumed by a multitude of unneceſſary Meſſages,

and

and our Innocency wounded by cauſleſſe and ſharpe Invectives; yet we doubt not, but we ſhall overcome all this at laſt, if the people ſuffer not themſelves to be deluded with falſe and ſpecious ſhews, and ſo drawne to betray us to their owne undoing, who have ever been willing to hazard the undoing of our ſelves, that they might not be betrayed by our neglect of the truſt repoſed in us: but if it were poſſible they ſhould prevaile herein, yet we would not faile, through Gods grace, ſtill to perſiſt in our duties, and to looke beyond our owne lives, eſtates, and advantages, as thoſe who think nothing worth the enjoying without the *liberty*, *peace* and *ſafety* of the Kingdome; nor any thing too good to be hazarded in diſcharge of our Conſciences for the obtaining of it: and ſhall alwayes repoſe our ſelves upon the protection of Almighty God, which We are confident ſhall never be wanting to us (while We ſeek his glory) as we have found it hitherto wonderfully, going along with us in all our proceedings.

IT is His Majeſties pleaſure that you forthwith Print in very good paper, and ſend unto me for His Majeſties ſervice, forty Copies of the Proclamation incloſed, leaving a convenient ſpace for His Majeſtie to Signe above, and to fixe the Privie Signet underneath. And His Majeſties expreſſe Command is, that you Print not above the ſaid number of forty Copies, and forbeare to make any further publication of them, till his pleaſure be further ſignyfied, for which this ſhall be your Warrant.

White-Hall, 2. January 1641.

Edw. Nicholas.

For His Majeſties Printer.

Divers Depoſitions and Letters appertaining to the Remonſtrance, agreed upon by the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, *Die Jovis*, 19. *Maii* 1642.

The Examination of Colonell Goring, *taken* June 19. 1641.

To the first In. HE ſaith, That in *Lent* laſt (as he remembers) about the middle of it, Sir *John Suckling* came to him on *Sunday* morning as he was in his bed, and this Examinate conceiving he had come to him about ſome buſineſſe of money that was betweene them; and thereupon falling upon that diſcourſe, Sir *John Suckling* told him he was then come about another buſineſſe, which was to acquaint him, That there was a purpoſe of bringing the Army to London, And that my Lord of New-caſtle was to be Generall, and he, this Examinate, Lieutenant Generall, if he would accept of it. And further ſaid, That he would heare more of this buſineſſe at Court: to which this Examinate anſwered only this, Wel, then I will go to the Court; which was all that paſſed betweene them at that time, to the beſt of his Examinates remembrance.

To the ſecond, He cannot depoſe.

To the third, He ſaith, That as he was comming in his Coach in the ſtreete, out of the *Covent-Garden* into S. *Martins Lane*, he met there Mr. *Henry Iermin*, who was likewiſe in a Coach; and ſeeing this Examinate, ſent his Foot-man to him, deſiring him to follow him, becauſe he would ſpeak with him; which this Examinate did: And Mr. *Iermin* going a little further, alighted, and went into a houſe (to which houſe, as this Examinate was but yeſterday informed, Sir *John Suckling* did then uſually reſort) and thither this Examinate followed him; and comming after him to the top of the Stayres, Mr. *Iermin* ſaid to him, He had ſomewhat to ſay to him concerning the Army, but that this was no fit place to ſpeak of it, and deſired him to meet him that evening at the Court, on the Queenes ſide; which this Examinate accordingly did; and meeting Mr. *Iermin* in the Queenes drawing Chamber, he was there told by him, That the Queen would ſpeak with him, and therupon Mr. *Iermin* brought him into the Queens Bed-chamber: But before this Examinate could enter into any diſcourſe with the Queen, the

King came in, and then this Examinate did withdraw, and went away for that time, but returned again the ſame night, and met Mr. *Iermyn* again on the Queens ſide, who told him that he muſt neceſſarily meet with ſome Officers of the Army, to heare ſome Propoſitions concerning the Army. The next day being Munday, this Examinate came again in to the Court in the after-noon, and went into the Queens drawing-Chamber, where Her Majeſty then was, who was pleaſed to tell him that the King would ſpeake with him, and bad him repaire to the roome within the Gallery, into which Room the King ſoon after came; and His Maieſty asked him, if he was engaged in any Cabale concerning the Army: to which he anſwered, That he was not: whereupon His Majeſty replyed, I command you then to joyne your ſelfe with *Percy*, and ſome others whom you will finde with him. And his Maieſty likewiſe ſaid, I have a deſire to put my Army in a good poſture, and am adviſed unto it by my Lord of *Briſtoll*: which was the effect of what paſſed betweene the King and the Examinate at that time. The Examinate meeting afterwards with Mr. *Iermyn*, Mr. *Iermyn* told him that they were to meet at evening at nine of the clocke with Mr. *Percy*, and ſome others, at Mr. *Percies* Chamber; and accordingly Mr. *Iermyn* and he went thither together, and there found Mr. *Percy* himſelf, Mr. *Vilmot*, Mr. *Aſhburnham*, Mr. *Pollard*, Mr. *Oneale*, and Sir *John Bartley*; Mr. *Percy* then in the firſt place tendered an Oath to this Examinate and Mr. *Iermyn*, the reſt ſaying they had taken that Oath already: this Oath was prepared in writing, and was to this effect, *That they ſhould neither directly nor indirectly diſcloſe any thing of that which ſhould be then ſaid unto them nor think themſelves abſolved from the ſecrecy enjoyned by this Oath, by any other Oath which ſhould be afterwards taken by them.* They having taken the Oath, Mr. *Percy* declared, That they were reſolved not to admit of any body elſe into their Councells: And Mr. *Iermyn* and this Examinate moved that Sir *John Suckling* might be received amongſt them; which being oppoſed by the reſt, after ſome debate, it was laid aſide: and ſome ſpeech there was of Sir *John Suckling* his being imployed in the Army; but how it was agreed upon this Examinate doth not remember.

After this Mr. *Percy* made his Propoſitions, which he read out of a paper, which were to this effect, That the Army ſhould preſently be put into a poſture to ſerve the King, and then ſhould ſend up a Declaration to the Parliament, of theſe particulars, *viz.* That

nothing

nothing ſhould be done in Parliament contrary to any former Act of Parliament, which was explained, That Biſhops ſhould bee maintained in their Votes and Functions. And the Kings revenue be eſtabliſhed. From theſe Propoſitions none of M. *Percies* Company did declare themſelves to diſſent. Then came into conſideration, if the Army ſhould not immediatly be brought to London, which, as this Examinate remembers, was firſt propounded by Mr. *Iermin*, and alſo the making ſure of the Tower. Theſe things this Examinate did urge, to ſhew the vanity and danger of the other Propoſitions, without undertaking this. In the concluſion, this Examinate did proteſt againſt his having any thing to do in either deſign; for the proofe of which, he appeales to the conſciences of them that were preſent, and ſo parted with them. About this buſineſſe this Examinate ſaith, That they had two meetings, and cannot diſtinguiſh what paſſed at the one, and what at the other, but the reſult of all was as he formerly declared: further then which, he cannot depoſe.

To the fourth Int. He can ſay no more then he hath already ſaid.

To the fifth Int. He ſaith, That the very day that Sir *John Suckling* firſt moved this unto him, he gave ſome touch of it to my Lord *Dungarvan*: and the day after his ſecond meeting at Mr. *Percies* Chamber, he diſcovered it to the Lord of *Newport*, and deſired him to bring him to ſome other Lords, ſuch as might be likelieſt to prevent all miſchiefe: and accordingly the next day my Lord of *Newport* brought him to my Lord of *Bedford*, my Lord *Say*, and my Lord *Mandevill*, to whom he imparted the maine of the buſineſſe, but not the particulars, in regard of his Oath; and deſired them to make uſe of it as they ſhould ſee cauſe, for the ſafety of the Common wealth, but not to produce him, nor name any perſon, except there were a neceſſity for it. He further ſaith, That he did at the ſame time make a Proteſtation unto thoſe Lords of his fidelity unto the Common-wealth, and of his readineſſe to run all hazards for it.

George Goring.

Maſter *Percies* Letter written to the Earle of *Northumberland*, June 14. 1641.

WHat with my own innocency and the violence I heare is againſt me, I finde my ſelf much diſtracted, I will not ask your councell becauſe it may bring preiudice upon you; but I will with all faithfulneſſe and truth tell you what my part hath beene, that at leaſt I may be cleared by you whatſoever becomes of me.

When there was 50000. pound deſigned by the Parliament for the Engliſh army, there was as I take it a ſudden demand made by the Scots at the ſame time of 25000. pound, of which there was but 15000. pound ready, this they preſſed with ſo much neceſſity as the Parliament after an Order made, did think it fit for them to deduct 10000. li. out of the 50. formerly granted, upon which the ſouldiers in our houſe were more ſcandalized, amongſt which I was one, and ſitting by *Wilmott* and *Aſhburnham*, *Wilmott* ſtood up and told them, if ſuch papers as that of the Scots would procure monies, he doubted not but the Officers of the Engliſh Army might eaſily do the like, but the firſt order was reverſed notwithſtanding, and the 10000. pound given to the Scots; this was the cauſe of many diſcourſes of diſlike amongſt us, and came to this purpoſe, that they were diſobliged by the Parliament; and not by the King, this being ſaid often one to another, we did reſolve, that is, *Wilmott*, *Aſhburnham*, *Pollard*, *Oncale*, and my ſelfe to make ſome expreſſion of ſerving the King in all things hee would command us, that were honourable for him and us, being likewiſe agreeable to the fundamentall laws of the kingdome, that ſo far we ſhould live and die with him. This was agreed upon by us, not having any communication with others, that I am coupled now withall; and further, by their ioynt conſent I was to tell his Maieſty thus much from them; but withall I was to order the matter ſo, as that the King might apprehend this as a great ſervice done unto him, at this time when his affaires were in ſo ill a condition, and they were moſt confident that they could ingage the whole Army thus far, but further they would undertake nothing, becauſe they would neither infringe the liberties of the Subiect, or deſtroy the Laws, to which I and every one conſented; and having their ſence, I drew the Heads up in a paper, to which they all approved when I read it, and then we did by an oath promiſe to one another to be conſtant and ſecret in all this, and did all of us

take that oath together. Well Sirs, I must now be informed what your particular desires are, that so I may be the better able to serve you, which they were pleased to do, and I did very faithfully serve them therein, as far as I could: this is the truth and all the truth upon my soul. In particular discourses after that, we did fall upon the petitioning the King and Parliament for money, there being so great arreares due to us, and so much delayes made in the procuring of them, but that was never done.

The preserving of Bishops functions and votes.

The not disbanding of the Irish Army, untill the Scots were disbanded too.

The indeavouring to settle his revenue to that proportion it was formerly, and it was resolved by us all, if the King should require our assistance in these things, that as far as we could, wee might contribute thereunto without breaking the Lawes of the Kingdome, and in case the King should deny these things being put to them, we would not flie from him.

All these persons did act and concur in this as well as I. This being all imparted to the King by me from them, I perceived he had beene treated with by others concerning something of our Army, which did not agree with what we proposed, but enclined a way more high and sharp, not having limits either of Honour or Law, I told the King he might be pleased to consider with himself, which way it was fit for him to hearken unto. For us, we were resolved not to depart from our grounds, and if he imployed others we should not be displeased whosoever they were: but the particulars of their designe, or the persons, we desired not to know, though it was no hard matter to guesse at them; in the end I beleeve the dangers of the one, and the iustice of the other, made the King tell me he would leave all thoughts of other propositions but ours, as things not practicable, but desired notwithstanding that *Goring* and *Iermin*, who were acquainted with the other proceedings, should be admitted amongst us: I told him, I thought the other Gentlemen would never consent to it, but I would propose it; which I did, and we were all much against it; but the King did presse it so much, as at the last, it was consented unto, and *Goring* and *Iermin* came to my chamber, there I was appointed to tell them, after they had sworn to secrecy, what we had proposed, which I did: but before I go on to the debate of the wayes, I must tell you, Mr. *Iermin* and *Goring* were very earnest *Suckling* should

be admitted, which we did all decline; and I was desired by all our men to be resolute in it, which I was, and gave many reasons; whereupon I remember M. *Goring* made answer, he was so ingaged with *Suckling*, he could not go or do any thing without him. Yet in the end, so that we would not oppose *Suckling* his being imployed in the Army, that for his meeting with us they were contented to passe it by. Then we took up again, the wayes were proposed, which took a great debate, and theirs (I will say) differed from ours in violence, and height, which we all protested against and parted, disagreeing totally; yet remitting it to be spoken of by me, and *Iermin*, to the King, which we both did. And the King constant to his former resolution told him, that all those wayes were vain and foolish, and would think of them no more I omitted one thing of M. *Goring*, he desired to know, how the chief commanders were to be disposed of, for if he had not a condition worthy of him, he would not go along with us, we made answer that no body had thought of that, we intending if we were sent down, to go all in the same capacity we were in, he did not like that by no means, and upon that did work so by M. *Chidley*, that there was a Letter sent by some of the Commanders to make him Lieutenant Generall: and when he had ordered this matter at London, & Mr. *Chidley* had his instructions, then did hee goe to Portsmouth pretending to be absent when this was a working: we all desired my L. of Essex or my L. of Holland, & they (if there were a Generall) Newcastle, They were pleased to give out a report I should be generall of the Horse; but I protest, neither to the King or any else did I ever so much as think of it: my L. of Holland was made generall and so all things were laid aside: & this is the truth, and all t' e truth I know of all these proceedings; and this I do and will protest upon my faith; and *Wilmott*, *Ashburnham*, and *Oneale*, have at severall times confessed & sworne, I never said any thing in this business, they did not every one agree unto, & would justifie. This relation I send you, rather to inform you of the truth of the matter, that you may know the better how to do me good: But I should think my self very unhappy to be made a betrayer of any body; what concerned the Tower or any thing else I never medled with all, nor never spake with *Goring*, but that night before them all; and I said nothing but what was consented unto by all my party. I never spoke one word to *Suckling*, *Carnarvan*, *Davenant*, or other creature: me thinks if my friends & kindred knew the truth & iustice of this matter, it were no hard matter to serve me in some

Die Martis 10. *Maii*, 1640.

The Examination of Captain *James Chudleigh*.

To the first Interogatory, and to the second;

THis Deponent saith, that about March and Aprill last, he was at Burrowbrig, where divers Officers and Commanders of the Army met, to whom he used some speeches concerning the Parliament, that hee saw no probability that the Army would be suddenly paid by the Parliament, because they had promised so much to the King, and to the Scots, as well as to the Army; but that the King did commiserate their case, and said, That if they would be faithfull to him, he would pawne his Jewels rather than they should be unpaid; and saith further, that he knows of such a Letter sent by the Army to my Lord of Northumberland, to be shewed to the Parliament; and that he told them at that meeting that the Parliament was much displeased with that Letter, and that those who had subscribed it should be sent for up particularly, that my Lord of Essex, and my Lord of Newport had expressed much dislike of that Letter, and of them who had sent it, and said that they had forfeited their necks: which he had from Sir *John Suckling*, Mr. *Davenant*, and (as he conceives) from Sergeant Maior *Willis*, and this he declared to those Officers, as giving them an account of his iourney, and the service in which they had imployed him.

To the third Interogatory;

He saith he hath answered before.

To the fourth Interogatory;

That Sergeant maior *Willis* told him upon the way, as they were in their iourney down into the North, that Colonell *Goring* was a brave gentleman, and fit to command the Army, and that the King had a good inclination to him, that he should be Lieutenant Generall, and saith further, that before he came out of London, Sir *John Suckling* had likewise highly commended him, and said he was fitter to command in chief, then any man he knew, and that the Army was not now considerable, being without a head, and indeed was but a party (Colonell *Goring* being away) who commanded a Brigado, and that they did undiscreetly to shew their teeth, except they could bite, which the said Sir *John Suckling* wished him to declare unto the Army, saying, He could not doe a better service to the Officers who had imployed him, then to let them know it, whereupon he did acquaint them with it accordingly.

To

To the fifth Interogatory;

That Sir *John Suckling* brought him into ſome roome of the Queenes ſide at White Hall, where Maſter *Jermin*, and he had private conference together, and oftentimes looked towards this Deponent: Sir *John Suckling* afterwards told him, that the King would be well pleaſed, if the Army would receive Colonell *Goring* to be their Lieutenant generall, and ſaid that Mr. *Henry Jermyn* ſaid ſo.

To the ſixth Interogatory;

That Maſter Davenant told him, that things were not here as they were apprehended in the Army, for that the Parliament was ſo well effected to the Scots, as that there was no likelihood the Army ſhould have ſatisfaction ſo ſoone as they expected it.

To the ſeventh Interogatory;

That when he brought the Letter from the Army, he met with Maſter *Davenant*, who told him it was a matter of greater conſequence than he imagined, and thereupon brought him to Maſter *Henry Iermyn*, and Maſter *Germyn* told him he heard he brought ſuch a Letter, and asked to ſee a Copy of it, which this Deponent did ſhow unto him, and Maſter *Iermyn* asked if he might not ſhew it to the Queene, and offered to bring this Deponent to her, which he excuſed himſelfe of, leſt he ſhould have anticipated my Lord Generall from ſhewing the Letter firſt himſelfe.

The eighth Interogatory;

That after he had brought up that Letter, he ſtaid ſome 8. or 9. dayes in London, before he returned downe to the Army,

To the ninth Interogatory;

That Sergeant Major *Willis* told him moſt of the noble Gentlemen in England would ſhew themſelves for the Army: and that the French that were about London would receive Commanders from them, to ioyne with them: And beſides, that there would a thouſand horſe likewiſe be raiſed to come to their aſſiſtance, which horſe at laſt he confeſſed were to be found by the Clergy.

To the tenth Interogatory;

That Sergeant Maior *VVillis* ſaid moreover, that the Army would be very well kept together, for that the Prince was to be brought thither, which would confirme their affections: which this Deponent did declare at Burrowbrig unto the Officers: and doth beleeve *VVillis* did the like; and *VVillis* told them alſo, that if my Lord of Newcaſtle was their Generall, he would feaſt them in Nottinghamſhire, and would not uſe them roughly, but that they ſhould be governed by a Councell of warre.

To

To the eleventh Inter.

That both Serjeant Major *Willis* and this Deponent, did perswade the Officers at that meeting, to write a Letter to Colonell *Goring*, which was to let him know, that they would heartily embrace him to bee their Lieutenant Generall, if it was his Majesties pleasure to send him downe, which letter was subscribed by Colonell *Fielding* and Colonell *Vavasour*, and divers others; and was by him brought to London upon Monday, where not finding Colonell *Goring*, hee delivered it to Sir *John Sucklin*, who carried it to the King, and afterwards brought him to kisse the King and Queenes hand, and within a day or two returned the Letter to him againe, which Letter this Deponent the Saturday after carried downe himselfe to Colonell *Goring* to Portsmouth.

To the 12. Inter.

That there was likewise a Letter written to Mr. *Endimion Porter*, assigned by Colonel *William Vavasour* and Colonell *Fielding*, which was to this effect, to desire him to inform his Majesty, that the Army was very faithfull to him, and no doubt need be made by his Majesty concerning their proceedings. This Letter Sir *John Sucklin* would not have to be delivered, but took it himself, for that he said Mr. *Porter* knew nothing of the Kings intentions.

To the 14. Inter.

That when he came to Portsmouth, Colonell *Goring* shewed him the strength of that place, and told him, that if there should be any mutiny in London, the Queene meant to come downe thither for her safety, and that she had sent him downe money to fortifie it.

To the 15. Inter.

That what he learned from Serjeant Major *Willis*, he got from him by degrees, as he urged it from him by way of discourse; and that *Willis*, Sir *John Sucklin*, and Mr. *Davenant*, did all of them give him great charge to keepe things secret, and to be very carefull to whom he communicated any thing, which he accordingly observed; for hee dealt with the Officers there severally. *James Chudleigh.*

This Examination was taken in the presence of us,

Essex. P. Howard. Warwick. W. Howard.

Die Martis 18. Maii.

The second Examination of Cap. *Chudleigh.*

To the 31.

That at the meeting at Burrowbrig, hee declared unto the Officers something out of a paper, which he read, and told them that he had

received it from Mr. *Iermin*, and that Mr. *Jermin* had received it from the King. And he ſaid likewiſe, that ſome others about the King were acquainted with it, and named Mr. Endimion Porter, to whom hee thought the King had declared in this buſineſſe.

To the 34.

That Mr. *Iermin* asked him, if hee thought the Army would ſticke to their Officers, in caſe the King and Parliament ſhould not agree, or words to that effect.

He ſaith further, that he had ſet downe all thoſe things in writing, which he declared to the Officers at Burrowbrig, and thought to have ſent it downe to them, but upon better conſideration he went himſelfe, and read it to them out of the paper, but ſeverally, and not to them altogether. And particularly, that he read it to Lieutenant Colonell *Ballard*, & to Lieutenant Col. *Lunsford*, that he did not acquaint them all with it, and the reaſon why he did not, was becauſe he conceived ſome were of more judgement then others, and fitter to be truſted with matters of ſecrecy.

James Chudley.

Eſſex. Warwick, Wil. Say and Seale, Howard.

The Examination of Thomas Ballard, *Lieutenant Colonell to the Lord* Grandiſon, *taken May* 18. 1641.

To the 10.

THat he did meet at Borrowbridge, being ſent to by Captaine *Chidley* and none other, but he found there Sergeant Major *Willis*, and divers other Officers of the army; this was ſometime in Aprill laſt, as he remembreth.

To the 29.

That Mr. *Chidley* did propound to him certaine propoſitions, which as he affirmed, he did receive from Mr. *Henry Iermin*, and from another great man which he might not name. Captaine *Chidley* further ſaid, that Mr. *Jermin* told him that he received thoſe propoſitions from the King: But *Chidley* told him further, that when he kiſſed the Kings hand, his Majeſty ſaid nothing to him of any ſuch propoſitions. The firſt propoſition was, that he ſhould not acquaint either Sir *Iacob Aſhley*, or Sir *John Conyers* with any thing of this deſign. The ſecond, that if there were occaſion, the Army ſhould remove their quarters into Nottinghamſhire, where the Prince and the Earle of New-Caſtle ſhould meet them with a thouſand horſe, and all the French that were in London ſhould be mounted, and

like

likewiſe meete them. Theſe propoſitions were read by Captaine *Chidley* out of a paper, which he ſaid he had written himſelf, thinking to have ſent them downe; but upon better conſideration he brought them downe himſelfe. That they likewiſe ſhould deſire that Colonell *Goring* ſhould be the Lieutenant Generall to the Army: There was likewiſe offered a paper to this effect, as he was then told, That if the King would ſend Colonell *Goring* to bee Lieutenant Generall, they would accept of him; which paper he, this examinant, refuſed to read, or to ſet his hand to it, but heard that divers others ſigned it. He further ſaith, that there was no other paper propounded to him to be ſigned, nor to any other to his knowledge. He further ſaith, that this was not delivered to the Officers in publicke, but ſeverally.

He likewiſe ſaith, that preſently after Colonell *Vavaſour* ſaid publickly, that he never conſented to theſe propoſitions in his heart, and deſired that there might be a meeting immediately, whereupon they agreed upon a meeting at Yorke the Wedneſday following, at which meeting they generally concluded, not to intereſſe themſelves in any of thoſe deſignes that had beene propounded to them by Captaine *Chidley*, and they preſently writ by the Poſt to Captaine *Chidley* to London, that if he had not delivered the paper, he ſhould forbeare to deliver it.

Thomas Ballard.

The Examination of Captaine Leg, *taken* May *the* 18. 1641.

To the 19. *Inter.*

HE ſaith, That he heard of a meeting at Borrowbridge, but was not there preſent, but was preſent at another meeting at Yorke not long after, where he was told that the King was not well ſatisfied with the affections of the Officers to his ſervice; and therefore it was thought fit to make a Declaration of their readineſſe to ſerve his Majeſty; which Declaration was acccordingly drawne, but not finding any great cauſe for it, it was after torne. He further ſaith, That the night before the meeting at Burrowbridge, he ſpoke with Captaine *Chidley* at Yorke, who perſwaded him to goe to Burrowbridge, where he had propoſitions to impart to the army; but this Examinate refuſing to goe, he would not acquaint him with them at that time; but told them that divers Lords and Officers of the Army were fallen off from the King, naming the Earle of Eſſex, the Earle of Newport, Commiſſary *Wilmot*, Colonell *Aſhburnham*, and others which this Examinate ſo much diſliked, that they

The Examination of Colonell Vavasour, *taken 29. of May* 1641.

THat at the meeting at Borrowbridge, Serjeant Major *Willis*, and Captaine *Chidley*, or one of them, told the Officers there, that the Parliament had taken great offence at the letter which they had written up to my Lord of Northumberland, and that those who had subscribed it, should be questioned, and that there was small hopes of money from the Parliament for the present.

That the King would take it very well, if he might receive assurance from them, that they would except of Colonell *Goring* for their Lieutenant Generall, and wished that the Army were united.

When the King had this assurance from them, there should come a Generall that would bring them money, this they said they had good Commission to deliver unto them, having received it from Master *Henry Iermin*, and Sir *Iohn Suckling*, hee likewise saith Captaine *Chidley* spake it with more confidence, and Serjeant Major *Willis* rather as having heard it from others: he further saith, there was a Letter written to Colonell *Goring*, for to let him know if the King would send him downe with a Commission to be Lieutenant Generall, they would willingly receive him, and this Letter was proposed unto them by Captaine *Chidley* and Ser. Major *Willis*. There was another Letter written to Mr. *Endimion Porter*, which as hee remembers was to let him know, that though the Army was now commanded by Sir *Iacob Ashley*, yet if that it were his Majesties pleasure to appoint Colonell *Goring* to be Lieutenant Generall, they were confident the Army would receive him the better, being onely subscribed by Colonell *Fielding* and himselfe. And further saith that he hears this Letter was never delivered, for that Sir *Iohn Suckling* told Mr. *Chidley* that Mr. *Porter* was a stranger to the businesse.

Colonell *Vavasor*.

This Examination taken afore us,
Mandeville. Howard. Ph. Wharton.

Charles R.

COlonell Goring, *these are to command you to provide with all speed a ship for this Bearer to carry him to Dieppe or Calais, or any other Port of France, that the winde may be good for, and if there be any of my Ships or Pinnaces ready to goe forth, you shall command the Captaine or Master of such Ship or Pinnace to receive him and his servants, and carry him into France, for which this*

our ships are not to suffer as you or they will answer the contrary at your perils.
Given at White-Hall this 14 *of May*, 1641.

To our trusty and well-beloved Servant
George Goring Governour of Portsmouth.

The Examination of Captaine William Legg, *taken upon Oath before the Lords Committees upon Saturday the* 30. *of* October, 1641.

To the first Interg.

SAith, that he doth know Master *Daniel Oneale* who was Serjeant Major to Sir *John Conniers*, doth not certainely remember the precise time going from the Army to London, nor of his return backe, but beleeves he returned about *June* and *July*.

To the ninth.

That hee was at Yorke when the said Master *Oneale* returned thither from London, and can say no more to this ninth Interg.

To the tenth.

That there was a Petition prepared to be delivered to the Parliament from the Army, which consisted of many particulars, as to shew how much they suffered for want of Martiall Law, and for want of pay, and because their principall Officers were not among them, and they did likewise set forth in it, That as the wisedome of the King did cooperate with the Parliament, So they did hope the Parliament would doe something concerning the Kings Revenu; but saith he doth not remember what the particular was which was desired, and further that they heard of great tumults about London, and therefore offered themselves to serve the King and Parliament, with the last drop of their bloods. He saith that this Petition was approved of by all the Officers that saw it, but was laid aside till further consideration should be had of the manner of the delivery. That himselfe was afterward sent for to London by order of the house of Commons, and was examined, and after his examination, when he saw there was no further use to be made of that Petition he burnt it.

He farther saith, that he staid in this Town some five or six dayes, and was with the King, and had some speech with his Majesty about a Petition to come from the Army, and gave him an accompt of the Petition that was formerly burnt, and there hee received another Petition to the same effect with the other, but handsomlier written, upon which there was a direction indorsed to this purpose, This Petition will not offend,

He farther ſaith, there was no name to this direction, but onely two Letters, but what thoſe Letters were, he will not ſay, nor cannot ſwear who writ thoſe two Letters, becauſe he did not ſee them written.

He ſaith he did deliver the ſame paper with the directions to Sir *Iacob Aſhley*, and told him withall, here is a paper with a direction, you know the hand, keepe it ſecret, I have ſhewed it to no body, if there bee no occaſion to uſe it, you may burne it, and ſaith he ſpake no more of it to him, till after my Lord of Hollands comming downe to be Generall, and then hee ſpake to him to burne it.

William Legg.

The Examination of Sir *Iacob Aſhley* taken before the Lords Committees this 29. of October, 1641.

To the firſt Inter.

HE ſaith that he hath knowne Serjeant Major Daniel Oneale *very long, and that he was long abſent from the Army the laſt Summer, but knowes not at what time he did returne, nor knowes not how long it was that he ſtayed in the Army before his going into the Low Countries, but thinkes it to bee about three weeks.*

To the ſecond.

He ſaith that Mr. Oneale *told him after his comming downe laſt, that things being not ſo well betwixt the King and Parliament, he thought a Petition from the Army might doe very much good, and asked him if a draught of ſuch a Petition were brought unto him, whether he would ſet his hand unto it, the particulars which he deſired to have the Army received in, were the want of Martiall Law, want of pay, and for words ſpoken in the Houſe of Parliament againſt the Army, as that the City was diſaffected to the Kings Army, and would rather pay the Scots then them.*

To the third Inter. *He cannot anſwer.*

To the fourth inter. *He cannot anſwer.*

To the fifth Inter.

He ſaith that he received a Letter by the hands of Captaine Legg, *the tenour whereof as far as he remembers was to this effect, the Letter being written in two ſides of paper and ſomewhat more, firſt that divers things were preſſed by parties to infuſe into the Parliament things to the Kings diſadvantage, and that divers tumults and diſorders were neare the Parliament to the diſſervice of the King, divers other particulars were contained in this Letter, and in the cloſe of this Letter it was recommended to this Examinate, that he ſhould get the hands of the officers of the Army to ſuch a Declaration to be ſent to the Parliament, and that*

hand writing it was, nor who delivered it to Captaine Legg.

To the seventh Interg.

He saith that Mr. Oneale *telling him of the dislikes which were between the King and the Parliament, and of those things which were done to the disadvantage of the King, they must fight with the Scots first, and beat them, before they could move Southward; and that done, they must spoyle the Country all along as they goe, and when they doe come to London, they would finde resistance by the Parliament, and the Scots might rallie and follow them: to which* Oneale *replyed, what if these Scots could be made neutrall? This Examinate then said, that the Scots would lay him by the heeles, if he should come to move such a thing, for that they would never breake with the Parliament. Presently replyed, I wondred that Counsels should be so laid as had beene spoken of, of the marching of the Army to the South.*

8. Inter. D.

He further sayes, that there was at the end of the Letter a direction to this effect: Captaine or William Legg, *I command you that you shew this Letter to none but* Iacob Ashley: *above this direction were set these two Letters,* C. R.

Iacob Ashley.

The Examination of Sir *John Coniers*, taken upon oath before the Lords Committees upon Friday the 29. of *October* 1641.

To the first Interrog. Hee saith, that he knowes very well Mr. *Daniel O Neale*, who was Serjeant Major to his Regiment, that the said *O Neale* came up to London about November last, and returned to the Army about Midsummer.

To the second, That *O Neale*, after his returne to the Army in Summer, spake twice unto this Examinant of a Petition to be sent from the Army to the Parliament, and told him, that because they did not know if himselfe would consent unto it, they would first petition him, that he would approve of it, but that as yet there were but few hands to that Petition, which was to be preferred to him; and therefore would not shew it him.

To the fourth. That the said *O Neale* used perswasions to this Examinant, that he would serve the King, that if he did not, he should be left alone, and would but ruine himselfe, for that all the Troops under him were that way inclined: That therefore hee should adhere to the King, and goe those wayes that the King would have him, or words to that effect.

To the fifth, That he saw a paper containing some directions for a Declaration to bee subscribed unto by the Officers of the Army: which paper was in Sir *Iacob Ashley*'s hand; he saith it was long, containing two sides of a sheet of paper, or thereabout: the effect whereof was something concerning Martiall Law, and better payment for the Army, together with some other particulars; that it was to bee directed to the Parliament, and that there were two letters, *viz.* C. R. at the end. That he doth not know who brought it unto Sir *Iacob Ashley*, but that both of them were very much troubled at it. He saith further, that there was a direction at the end of the writing, that no body should see it but Sir *Iacob Ashley*; and the two letters, C. R. were, as he remembred, to that direction, but whether

ther before or after that direction, he cannot affirme.

To the seventh, That he never heard Mr *O Neale* himselfe speake of his going to New-castle, but that he heard it from others, and as he takes it, from his wife the Lady *Conyers*. and that whosoever it was that told him so, told him withall, that *O Neale* himself said so.

Io. Conyers.

The second Examination of Sir *John Conyers*, taken before the Lords Committees upon Saturday the 30. of October.

To the fourth Inter. That Mr. *O Neale* said to him, that if her this Examinant had been well knowne to the King, the King would have written to him, and therefore hee conceived this Examinant should doe well to write unto the King; to which hee replied, That he could not serve the King in that point, and therefore he thought it would be of no use to trouble the King with his Letters.

To the fifth, That the paper mentioned in his former examination, to have been seen by him in Sir *Iacob Astley*'s hand, contained directions for a Petition to bee presented to the King and Parliament: in which was a clause to this effect, That whereas all men ought to give God thankes, for putting it into the Kings heare, to condiscend to the desires of the Parliament, not onely to deliver up unto them many of his servants, and others who were neere unto him, to be at their disposing, but also to doe many things which none of his Ancestors would have consented unto, as giving way to the Triennuall Parliament, and granting many other things for the good of his subjects, yet notwithstanding some turbulent spirits, backt by rude and tumultuous mechanicke persons, seemed not to be satisfied, but would have the totall subversion of the government of the State, that therefore the Army which was so orderly governed, notwithstanding they had no Martiall Law, & il payment, and but few Officers, being of so good comportment, might be called up to attend the person of the King and Parliament for their security. This Examinant further saith, that there were many other passages in this Petition, which he doth not now remember, onely that there was some expression of a desire, that both Armies should bee disbanded for the ease of the Kingdome, and likewise a direction to procure as many of the Officers hands as could bee gotten.

To the seventh, That he remembers well it was not his wife, but Sir *Iacob Astley*, that said to him those words, *O Neal* goes, or else *O Neal* saith hee will goe to New-castle; but which of the sayings it was, he doth not well remember: but saith hee replied to it, that *O-Neal* said nothing to him of that.

This Examinant further saith, that hee took occasion upon these passages from *O-Neal*, to command him and Sir *John Bartlet*, and all the other Officers, to repaire to their Quarters, to bee ready to perfect their accounts with the Countrey against the time they should be called for.

Io. Conyers.

The Examination of Sir Faulke Huncks, *taken before the Lords Committees upon Friday, Octob.* 29. 1641.

To the first Interrog. he saith, that he doth well know Master *Daniel O-Neale*, who was Serjeant Major to Sir *John Conyers*; That hee went from the Army to London about the time that the King came out of the North to the Parliament; and that he returned againe to the Army, about that time when Commissary *Wilmot* and the other Souldiers were committed by the Parliament.

To the second. That the said *O-Neale* perswaded him this Examinant to take part with the King, or something to that purpose; and that thereupon this Examinant acquainted the Lieutenant Generall with it, and presently repaired to his own quarter, to keep the Souldiers in order; where he staid not above two or three dayes, till he heard that *O-Neal* was fled. He further saith, that *O-Neale* dealt with him to have the troops move; To which he replyed, that he had received no such direction from his superiours, nor from the King: And that then he offered him a paper, and pressed him to signe it; whereupon he this Examinant asked, if the generall, or Lievtenant Generall had signed it; to which *O-Neale* answering they had not, he said, that he would not be so unmannerly as to signe any thing before them, and refused to read it. He saith likewise that Captain *Armstrong* was present at the same time, and that *O-Neale* offered it to him; who looking upon this Examinant, this Examinant did shake his head at him, to make a signe that he should not doe it, and withall went out of the room: and *Armstrong* afterwards refused it, giving this reason, That he would not signe it when his Colonell had refused it; which hee told this Examinant.

To the third he saith, That *O-Neale* told him he had very good authority for what he did; but did not tell him from whom.

To the seventh. That Master *O-Neale* told him he was to goe to the Scottish Army, but saith he doth not know for what end and purpose he would go thither; for that hee this Examinant shunned to have any thing more to doe with him. *Faulke Huncks.*

The Examination of Sir William Balfour *Lievtenant of the Tower, taken the second of June.*

To the first Interrog. he saith, he was commanded to receive Captaine *Billingsley* into the Tower with 100. men for securing of the place, and that he was told they should be under his command.

To the second Interrog. he saith, The Earl of Strafford told him it would be dangerous in case he should refuse to let them in.

To the third Interrog. He referreth himself to the former depositions of the three women, taken before the Constable and himself. And further saith, That the Earle of Strafford himself, after he had expostulated with him for holding Mr. *Slingsby* at the Tower gate; and after his telling the said Earle he had reason so to do, in regard of what the women had deposed, by which it appeared there was an escape intended by his Lordship; himself acknowledged he had named the word *Escape* twice or thrice in his discourse with Mr. *Slingsby*, but that he meant it should be by the Kings authority, to remove him out of the Tower to some other Castle; and that he did aske Mr. *Slingsby* where his brother was, and the ship.

To the fourth Interrog. This Examinant saith, the Earle of Strafford sent for him some three or foure dayes before his death, and did strive to perswade him that he might make an escape; and said, for without your connivence I know it cannot be: and if you wil consent thereunto, I wil make you to have 20000. pounds paid you, besides a good marriage for your son: To which this Examinant replyed, he was so farre from concurring with his Lsh^p. as that his honor would not suffer him to connive at his escape; and withal told him, he was not to be moved to hearken therunto.

Ex. in presence of us, *W. Balfour.*

Essex. *Warwick.* *L. Wharton.* *Mandevile.*

James Wadsworth *lies at the halfe Moone in Queen-street; at* Cockets *house a Joyner diverse Officers lye, which is the next doore.*

Coll. Lindsey. *Capt. Kirk.*

James Wadsworth. *Die Martis 4. Maii. 1641.*

HE saith that one ancient *Knot* told him severall times the last week, that Sir *John Suckling* was raising of Officers for three Regiments for Portugall: and saith that he this Examinant was at the Portugal Embassadours on sunday last, and then the Embassadour told him that hee knew not Sir *John Suckling*, nor any thing at all of Sir *John Sucklings* raising of men for Portugall; and the Embassadour himselfe had no Commission to treat for any men till he heard out of Portugall.

Tuesday the 11. of May 1641.

The Examination of *John Lanyon.*

HE was upon Easter Eve last, and severall times since, troubled by Captaine *Billingsley* to enter into an expedition for *Portugall* with Sir *John Suckling*. And when this Examinant told him that he was His Majesties servant, and could not goe without leave, Captaine *Billingsley* bid him take no care for that, he should have leave procured and further

desired him to get as many Canoneers as he could.

This Examinant doubting whether they were reall in that Designe, repaired to the Portugall Embassadors, and there understood from his Secretary, that he was willing to have men, but they knew neither Sir *John Suckling*, nor Captaine *Billingsley*; neither had they from them any Commission to raise men.

He likewise saith, that Captaine *Billingsley* did after solicite this Examinant to come to Sir *John Suckling*, and that upon Sunday was sennight last Sir *John Suckling* and Captaine *Billingsley*, with many other Officers repaired unto his house in the afternoone, and there staid two houres at least; The Examinant not comming in, they left a note hee should be with them that night at the Sparragus Garden at Supper: whereof this Examinant failing, Captaine *Billingsley* comes againe to his house the Monday morning, and not finding him there, left word that he must needs come to the Covent Garden to Sir *John Sucklings* lodging, which accordingly he did; but not finding him there, the same day he was with Captaine *Billingsley* at the Dog Tavern in Westminster, at which time he did further appoint this Examinant upon Wednesday to promise Sir *Iohn Suckling* a meeting at the Dolphin in Grayes-Inne-Lane about nine of the Clock in the foornoon, where the same day came some thirty more which were appointed by Sir *Iohn Suckling* and Capt. *Billingsley*; but neither Sir *Iohn Suckling* or *Billingsley* came, only there came one and gave them money, and so dismist them for the present.

This Examinant further saith, that Captaine *Billingsley* having notice that he had some store of Armes of his owne, told him, Sir *Iohn Suckling* would buy them all, if he pleased to sell them.

Captaine *Billingsley* likewise told this Examinant, that Sir *Iohn Suckling* had furnished himselfe for money, and all the company.

Iohn Lanyon.

Quarto die Maii, 1641.

Elizabeth Nutt, wife of *William Nutt* of Tower-street London, Merchant, and *Anne Bardsey* of Tower-street aforesaid widow, say, that they being desirous to see the Earle of *Strafford*, came to *Anne Vyner*, wife of *Thomas Vyner* Clerk to the Lievtenant of the Tower, whose lodging being neare to the Kings Gallery, where the said Earl useth to walk carried them to a back doore of the said Gallery, the said Earl with one other being then walking. And they three being then there, and peeping through the key-hole and other places of the doore to see the said Earle; did heare him and the said other party conferring about an escape, as they conceived, saying, that it must be done when all was still, and asked the

ſaid party where his Brothers Ship was, who ſaid ſhe was gone below in the River, and heard him ſay, that they three might be therein twelve houres, and doubted not to eſcape if ſomething which was ſaid concerning the Lievtenant of the Tower, were done; but what that was, as alſo where they might be in twelve houres, they could not heare by reaſon that when they walked further off, they could not perfectly heare. And the ſaid Ms. *Nun* and Ms. *Bardſey* ſay, that they heard the ſaid Earl then ſay, that if this Fort could be ſafely guarded or ſecured for three or foure moneths, there wou'd come aid enough: and divers other words tending to the purpoſes aforeſaid, which they cannot now remember.

And further all of them ſay that they heard the ſaid Earle, three times mention an eſcape, ſaying, that if any thing had bin done, his Majeſty might ſafely have ſent for him; but now there was nothing to be thought on, but an eſcape: And heard the ſaid other party telling his Lordſhip, that the outward gates were now as ſurely guarded as thoſe within. To whom the ſaid Earle ſaid, the eaſier our eſcape that way, pointing to the Eaſt, if the ſaid party and ſome others ſhould obey the directions of the ſaid Earle: But what thoſe were they know not; but heard the ſaid party anſwere, they would doe any thing his Lordſhip ſhould command.

Anne Vyner, Anne Bardſey.
Signum, *Eliza. E. N. Nun.*

The Superſcription of the Letter.

For my worthy friend Sir Lewes Dyves Knight, at the Earle of Briſtols Houſe in Queene-ſtreet,

London.

Deare Brother,

I Hope you will have received the Letter which I wrote unto you from aboard Sir *Iohn Pennington*, wherein I gave you account of the accident of *O-neals* man, and why I thought fitting to continue my journey into *Holland*; going ſtill upon this ground, that if things goe on by way of accommodation, by my abſence the King will be advantaged: If the King declare himſelfe, and retire to a ſafe place, I ſhall be able to wait upon him from hence, aſwell as out of any part of *England*, over and above the ſervice which I may doe him here in the meane time. Beſides that

that, I found all the Ports so stri?, that if I had not taken this opportunity of Sir *John Penningtons* forwardnesse in the Kings service, it would have been impossible for me to have gotten away at any other time.

I am now here at Middleborough, at the Golden Fleece upon the Market, at one *George Peterſons* house, where I will remaine till I receive from you advertisement of the state of things, and likewise instructions from their Majesties; which I desire you to hasten unto me by some safe hand: and withall to send unto me a cypher, whereby we may write unto one another freely. If you knew how easie a passage it were, you would offer the King to come over for some few dayes your selfe. God knowes I have not a thought towards my Countrey to make me blush, much lesse criminall; but where Traytors have so great a sway, the honestest thoughts may prove most treasonable.

Let *Dick Sherley* be dispatcht hither speedily, with such black cloaths and linnen as I have: and let your letters be directed to the Baron of Sherborne, for under that name I live unknowne. Let eare be taken for Bills of Exchange.

Middleborough, Yours.
Jan. 20. 1641.

The Examination of *Owen Connelly* Gent: taken before us whose names ensue, the 22. of *October* 1641.

WHo being duly sworne and examined, saith, That hee being at Mommore in the County of London-Derry on Tuesday last, he received a Letter from Colonell *Hugh Ogemacmahon*, desiring him to come to Connagh in the County of Monayhan, and to be with him on Wednesday or Thursday last: whereupon he this Examinant came to Connagh on Wednesday night last, and finding the said *Hugh* come to Dublin, followed him hither: He came hither about six of the clock this Eyening, & forthwith went to the lodging of the said *Hugh*, to the house neer the Boot in Oxmantowne, and there he found the said *Hugh*, and came with the said *Hugh* into the towne, neere the Pillory, to the lodging of the Lord *Mac-quire*; where they found not the Lord within: and there they dranke a cup of Beere, and then went back againe to the said *Hugh* his lodging. He saith that at the Lord *Mac-quire* his lodging the said *Hugh* told him that there were and would be this night great numbers of Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Irish Papists, from all the parts of the Kingdome, in this Towne, who with himselfe had determined to take the Castle of Dublin, and possesse themselves of all his Ma esties Ammunition there

they intended first to batter the Chimneyes of the said Towne; and if the City would not yeeld, then to batter downe the houses, and so to cut off all the Protestants that would not joyne with them.

He saith further, That the said *Hugh* then told him, that the Irish had prepared men in all parts of the Kingdom, to destroy all the English inhabiting there to morrow morning by ten of the clock; and that in all the Sea-ports, and other Townes in the Kingdome, all the Protestants should be killed this night; and that all the Posts that could bee, could not prevent it. And further saith, That he moved the said *Hugh* to forbeare the executing of that businesse, & to discover it to the State for the saving of his owne estate: who said, that he could not helpe it: But said, that they did owe their due allegeance to the King, and would pay him all his Rights, but that they did this for the tyrannicall Government was over them; and to imitate *Scotland*, who got a priviledge by that course. And he further saith, That when he was with the said *Hugh* in his lodging the second time, the said *Hugh* swore that he should not goe out of his lodging that night, but told him that he should goe with him the next morning to the Castle, and said, if this matter were discovered, some body should dye for it: Whereupon this Examinant feigned some necessity for his easement, went downe out of the Chamber, and left his Sword in pawne, and the said *Hugh* sent his man downe with him: And when this Examinant came downe into the yard, finding an opportunity, he this Examinant leaped over a wall and two pales, and so came to the Lord Justice *Parsons*.

October 22. 1641.

Owen Oconnelly.
William Parsons.
Tho: Rotheram.
Rob: Meridith.

The examination of *Mark Pagett* Parson of *Morlestowne*, neare *Kingsale* in *Ireland*, and Deane of *Ross* there, had and taken at *Plimmouth*, in the County of Devon: before *Thomas Ceely* Merchant, Maior of the Burrough of *Plimmouth* aforesaid, *William Birch*, and *Ioh: Bound*, Merchants, three of his Majesties Justices of the Peace, within the said Burrough, the fourth day of *March* 1641.

The said Examinant saith, That hee came from *Kingsale* this day was seven-night, and saith, that the Rebellion in *Ireland* is generall (except the Port Townes and Fortifications) and saith, that he conceiveth that the Forces of the Rebels in *Munster* is betweene twenty or thirty

thousand

thouſand, which lye neare *Corke* and *Bandam* Bridge, in two bodies; whereof the chiefe of one is Baron *Longhland*, the Lord *Mungarret*, the Lord *Dunboine*, and diverſe other Lords: and the chiefe of the other are *Macarte Reath*, *Teage Adowne*, *Teage Aduu van Durmet*, *Glacke*, and *Macke Phenning*, and diverſe others. And this Examinant hath for certaine heard, that the Earle of *Clanrikard* is likewiſe in Armes in *Connough* againſt the Engliſh Proteſtants; and further ſaith, that he knoweth that the Rebels have very good intelligence out of England, of all paſſages here, and for the moſt part ſpeedier then the Engliſh have there: and further ſaith, that they threaten that as ſoone as they have rooted out the Britiſh and Engliſh there, to invade *England*, and aſſiſt the Papiſts in *England*. And further ſaith, that they have the Popes Legate amongſt them (as they report) who ſits conſtantly in Counſell with Sir *Phelome Oneale*, (who writes himſelfe now Prince *Oneale* from his Palace *Charlemount*:) the Lord *Moggenys*, and divers others, who directed and adviſed the reſt of the Rebels. And farther ſaith, That the *Iriſh* Rebels do report that they have the Kings Warrant & great Seale for what they doe, and ſay they are his Majeſties true Subjects; and that the *Engliſh* Proteſtants are Rebels, and not they. And further ſaith, That the Rebels doe geneneral report, that there are three factions in *England*, whereof one is the Kings; which conſiſts for the moſt part of Courtiers and Biſhops, with ſome few Lords and Gentry: Another the Puritanes, which is ſupported by the Houſe of Commons, ſome Lords, and the Corporations and Cities in *England*: And the third is the Queenes, which they ſay is the greateſt; and conſiſts of the Catholiques, ſome Lords, all the Prieſts and Jeſuits, beſides the expectation they have of forraigne forces: And farther ſaith, That they report, that the Queenes faction will ſet ſuch a diviſion beweene the two others, that it will root out both of them at laſt. And farther ſaith, That the *Iriſh* doe brag, that the Queenes faction hath command af moſt of the Forts and Forces of *England*. And this Examinant farther ſaith, That hee knoweth this to be uſually reported amongſt them, for that hee hath lived in *Ireland* theſe two and thirty yeeres, and beene incumbent of the ſaid Church eighteen yeeres, and hath heard divers of the *Iriſh* Papiſts of the better ſort to affirme ſo much, which doth much hearten the Rebels, and diſhearten the *Engliſh*: And farther ſaith, That the Rebels have taken the Iron-workes at *Glanorreth*, and great quantities of Iron; and there, and elſe-where, caſt Ordinance, make Muskets, heads for Pikes, Skeans, and other weapons; and farther ſaith, That the greateſt part of the nine thouſand *Iriſh* ſouldiers which the Earle of *Strafford* had at *Nockvargas* in *Ireland*, and there exercised

erciſed and trained a long time, are the moſt expert Commanders, Leaders, and Officers amongſt the Rebels.

Thomas Ceely Maior.

Madam,

I Shall not adventure to write unto your Majeſty with freedome, but by expreſſes, or till ſuch time as I have a cipher, which I beſeech your Majeſtie to vouchſafe me; At this time therefore I ſhall onely let your Majeſtie know where the humbleſt and moſt faithfull ſervant you have in the world is, Here at *Middleborough* where I ſhall remaine in the priveteſt way I can, till I receive inſtructions how to ſerve the King and your Majeſty in theſe parts. If the King betake himſelfe to a ſafe place, where he may avow and protect his ſervants from rage (I meane) and violence, for from Juſtice I will never implore it, I ſhall then live in impatience and in miſery, till I waite upon you. But if after all he hath done of late, he ſhall betake himſelfe to the eaſieſt and complyanteſt wayes of accommodation: I am confident, that then I ſhall ſerve him more by my abſence then by all my induſtry, and it will be a comfort to me in all calamities, if I cannot ſerve you by my actions, that I may doe it in ſome kinde by my ſufferings for your ſake; having (I proteſt to God) no meaſure of happineſſe or misfortune in this world, but what I derive from your Majeſties value of my affection and fidelity.

Middleborough the 21.
of *January*, 1641.

FINIS.